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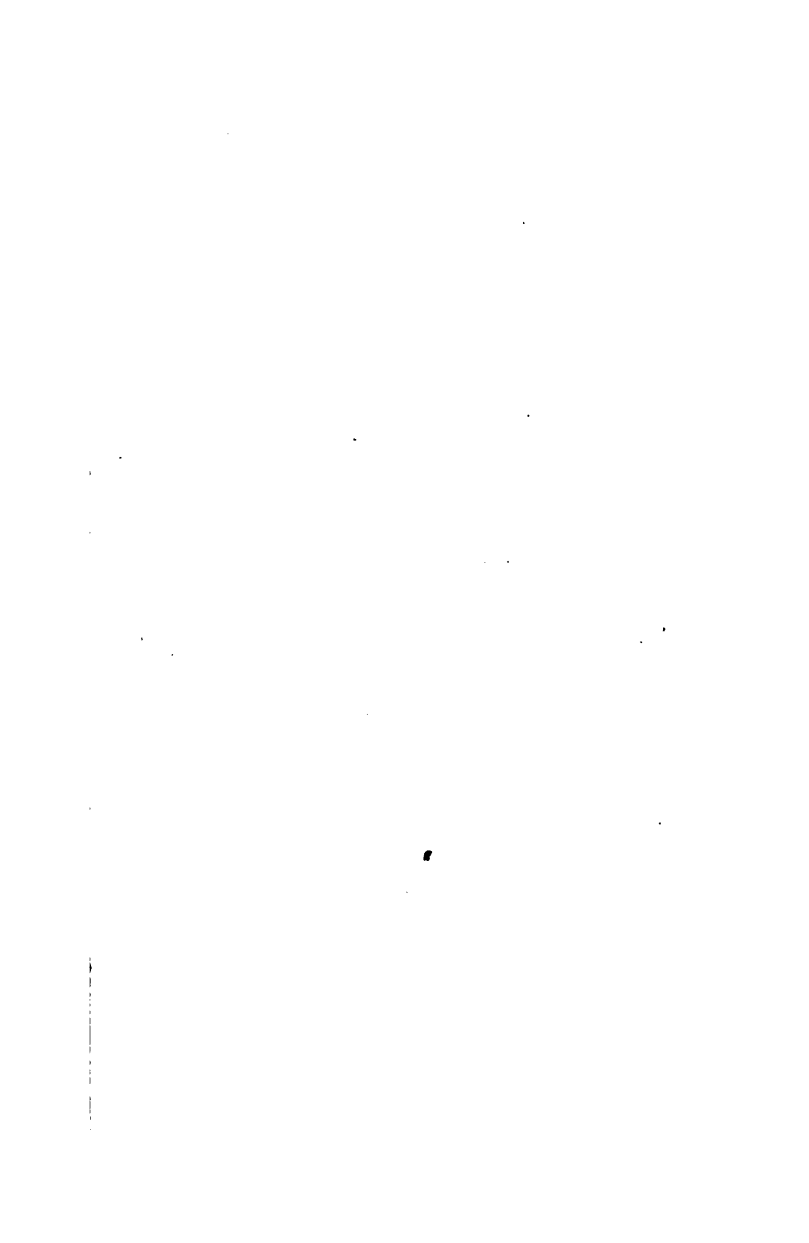
DELILLE'S
INTRODUCTORY LESSONS
IN THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE

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INTRODUCTORY LESSONS
IN THE
FRENCH LANGUAGE;

WITH
A Series of Exercises.

BY C. J. DELILLE.

PROFESSOR OF THE FRENCH LANGUAGE TO THE CITY OF LONDON, THE MARY-LK-
BONE, AND THE LAMBERT LITERARY AND SCIENTIFIC INSTITUTIONS, TO THE
STOCKWELL AND THE WESTERN PROPRIETARY GRAMMAR SCHOOLS, AND

HON. FRENCH MASTER AT KING'S COLLEGE, LONDON.

AUTHOR OF

"The French Class-Book;" "Le Manuel Etymologique;"
"Le Répertoire Littéraire," &c.

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P R E F A C E.

THIS little work is chiefly intended to furnish grammatical elements for the assistance of beginners. It has been composed after an attentive consideration and study of the works of the best grammarians, especially *Boniface*, *Lemare*, *Girault-Duvivier*, *Noël and Chapsal*, and that excellent authoress, *Madame Tastu*.* The orthography adopted is that of the recent dictionary of the French Academy, the standard of the present day.

The author has endeavoured to produce an outline of the Grammar of the Language, containing definitions, explications, and examples of primary importance to a pupil, disencumbered of every thing which might distract his attention, or impede his progress at the commencement of his studies. Although brevity has been adopted for the sake of assisting the memory, still great care has been taken to make the language of the work as clear and lucid as possible.

* *Education Maternelle*. Paris, 1836.

Exercises have been introduced as well by way of illustrating the grammatical principles laid down, as also, of enabling the pupil to obtain improvement by the valuable practice of translating and retranslating the examples given. The best mode of thus exercising a pupil is explained in the French Class-Book. The author has there stated the following method with reference to exercises in classes :—

“ 1st. Every example, exercise, or subject, is to be *spoken aloud*, translated and thoroughly analyzed by the Instructor. 2dly. After having duly repeated, let each Pupil write a free translation, which when corrected, should at an ensuing lesson be reproduced, and *orally* rendered into French, *imitating the language of the original*.”—*French Class-Book*, p. 26.

To this may be added the valuable practice of the Instructor *speaking* the subject in French, and the same being repeated and translated *vivâ voce* by the pupil.

The pupil having laid the foundation of a knowledge of the French grammar, by acquiring an intimate acquaintance with the elements, may proceed to the study of more elaborate works, in which he will find his progress much facilitated.

33, Michael Place, Brompton,

11th Jan., 1837.

INTRODUCTORY LESSONS.

PRONUNCIATION.

LETTERS.

THE French Alphabet has twenty-five letters, which are divided into vowels and consonants.

The vowels or simple emissions of the voice are:—*a*,* *e*, *i*, *o*, *u*, and *y*.

The other letters, being articulated *with* the assistance of vowels, are called *consonants*, they are:—*b*, *c*, *d*, *f*, *g*, *h*, *j*, *k*, *l*, *m*, *n*, *p*, *q*, *r*, *s*, *t*, *v*, *x*, *z*.

* Pronunciation cannot be learnt from books; the student must therefore acquire a knowledge of the powers or sounds of these letters by listening attentively and carefully to his teacher; and a knowledge of pronunciation is not the only advantage to be derived from oral instruction, for language as written differs widely from language as spoken; the former being more exact and precise, the latter more easy and graceful; the former leaving little to be understood which is not expressed, whilst the latter, as vivid and as rapid as the thought from which it derives its birth, leaves much to be expressed by the tones and gestures of the speaker. How important, how essential is it therefore, during the course of instruction, to practise colloquial phraseology, so that the pupil may learn conversational language, at the same time that his *ear* becomes *familiarly accustomed* to the delicate inflexions of pure pronunciation and accent!

Accents.

There are three accents in the French Language.

The *acute accent* (') placed over *e* only, to give it an acute or slender sound; as *été*, been.

The *grave accent* (`) placed over *e*, gives it a broad or open sound, as *très*, very.

The *circumflex accent* (^) is placed over any *long* vowel, as *pâte*, dough. *Fête* feast.

[The *grave accent* is placed upon *a*, to, or at; *là*, there; *où* where, and *dès*, from, since; to distinguish those words from *a*, has; *la*, the or her; *ou*, or; and *des*, of the.]

VOWELS.

The *vocal sounds*, or simple emissions of the voice, are represented by one or more vowels:

a *la*, the; *ma*, my; *ta*, thy.

e feeble (called *e* mute), *je*, I; *me*, me; *te*, thee; *cage*.*

é acute . *célébré*, (part.) celebrated; *aimer*, to love.

è open . *célèbre*, (adj.) celebrated; *près*, near.

ê (long) . *tête*, head; *être*, to be.

i *lit*, bed; *pipe*; *visible*.

o *monotonie*; *apôtre*, apostle.

u *uni*, united; *nature*; *ductile*.

y has two sounds: the first like two French *i*'s. as in *moyen*, means; *joyeux*, joyful; the other like a single *i*: *style*.

ai sounded like *é*, *j'ai*, I have.

* The translation is not given of words which are obviously alike in both languages.

$\left. \begin{array}{l} ai \\ aie \\ eai \\ ei \end{array} \right\} \text{like } \epsilon \left\{ \begin{array}{l} j'avais, \text{ I had.} \\ ils parlaient, \text{ they were speaking.} \\ ils changeaient, \text{ they were changing} \\ Seigneur, \text{ Lord.} \end{array} \right.$

au, eau, like *o*; *chaud*, warm; *chapeau*, hat.

eu *deux*, two.

eu like *e* in *je, jeune*, young.

ou (like *oo* in the English word *cool*), *vous*, you.

NASAL VOWELS.

an . . . plan.

am camp.

en . . . encore.

em empereur.

in . . . vin, wine

im importun, troublesome.

on . . . bon, good.

om ombre, shadow.

un . . . Lundi, Monday. *um* parfum, perfume.

A diphthong is the sound of two or more vowels in one syllable; as, *viande*, meat; *amitié*, friendship; *crois-moi*, believe me; *soie*, silk; *Dieu*, God.

CONSONANTS.

Most of the consonants are sounded as in English, their peculiar or accidental articulations are explained in the following table:—

c is sounded like *k* before *a, o, u*, as *canal, consul, cube*.

c is sounded like *s* before *e, i*, as *central, citron*.

c is also sounded like *s* when accompanied by a little mark called a cedilla (*ç*), as *ça*, that; *leçon*, lesson; *reçu*, received.

g is hard before *a, o, u*, as *garçon*, boy; *gomme*, gum; *guttural*.

g is soft before *e, i*, as *Georges, girafe*.

gn is generally liquid, as *champagne, Boulogne*.

h aspirated, as *le héros*, the hero.

h mute, as *l'histoire*, the history.

l after the vowel *i* is frequently liquid, as *soleil*, sun.

th always sounded like *t*, *théâtre*, *arithmétique*.

Final consonants, for the most part, are not pronounced unless the next word begins with a vowel or an *h* mute

EXERCISE IN FRENCH PRONUNCIATION.†

[All words having the terminations of the following, are alike, or nearly so, in both languages.]

Animal, principal, original; capable, bible, noble, double; face, place, préface; complaisance, extravagance; abstinence, patience; artifice, injustice; miracle, spectacle; ambuscade, sérénade; cordage, image; collège, privilège; vestige; refuge; ridicule, animalcule; docile, ductile; doctrine, machine; légion, imitation; vigilant, pétulant; compliment, élément; militaire; gloire; clémence; beauté; dangereux; taveur; erreur; clandestin; expressif; furie, &c.

GRAMMATICAL PRINCIPLES.

PARTS OF SPEECH.

There are ten classes of words, called parts of speech; six of which *viz*: the article, the sub-

* See page 5. *l'apostrophe*.

† In classes the simultaneous pronunciation of the pupils imitating the master, will be found particularly conducive to *form the ear* of the French student. The first lessons, as in music, may be considered as the gamut of the French song or accent. The necessity of giving each vowel a full and proper sound, and of clearly articulating the consonants cannot be too forcibly impressed on the pupil.

stantive or noun, the adjective, the pronoun, the verb and the participle are *declinable*, that is, are liable to change of termination, according to circumstances: and the remaining four, *viz*: the adverb, the preposition, the conjunction and the interjection are *indeclinable*, that is, never change their terminations.

THE ARTICLE.

An Article is a word prefixed to a substantive to determine the extent of its signification.

In the French Language the Article (chiefly used to denote to the *ear* singleness or plurality in the following noun), agrees with the noun in gender and number.

EXAMPLES.

La science est utile, (*The science is useful.*)

Lessciences sont utiles, (*The sciences are useful.*)

There are three different articles, the *definite*, the *indefinite*, and the *partitive*.

Of the Definite Article.

Singular.

Plural.

Mas. Fem. M. and F. M. and F.

Before a vowel.

le,	la,	l',	les,	<i>the,</i>
with <i>de,</i>	du,	de la,	del',	des, <i>of the,</i>
with <i>à,</i>	au,	à la,	à l',	aux, <i>to the.</i>

When a substantive (masculine or feminine,) singular, begins with a vowel or silent *h*, the previous *e*, or *a*, of the article is cut off, and an apostrophe (') is put in its place; the *l'* of the article is then pronounced together with the

noun, as if forming one entire word, as *l'ami*, the friend ; *l'homme*, the man ; instead of *le ami*, and *le homme*.*]

EXAMPLES OF THE DEFINITE ARTICLE.

Singular.

Le garçon, *the boy.*

La fille, *the girl.*

L'enfant, *the child.*

Du père, *of the father.*

Dela mère, *of the mother.*

De l'ami, *of the friend.*

Au frère, *to the brother.*

A la sœur, *to the sister.*

A l'oncle, *to the uncle.*

Plural.

Les garçons, *the boys.*

Les filles, *the girls.*

Les enfants, *the children.*

Des pères, *of the fathers.*

Des mères, *of the mothers.*

Des amis, *of the friends.*

Aux frères, *to the brothers.*

Aux sœurs, *to the sisters.*

Aux oncles, *to the uncles.*

Of the Indefinite Article.

Mas.

un,

d'un,

à un,

Fem.

une,

d'une,

à une,

a or an.

of or from a.

to a.

EXAMPLES.

Un jour, *a day* ; une nuit, *a night* ; d'un jour, &c.

Of the Partitive Article.

Du, de la, de l' or des, (*of the*) answer to the English partitive, *some* (or *any*), expressed or understood.

EXAMPLES.

Du pain, de la viande, de l'eau, des œufs.
(*some*) bread, (*some*) meat, (*some*) water, (*some*) eggs.

* The elision of the final vowel occurs in *le, la, je, me, te, se, de, ce, ne, que*, and the compounds of *que, parceque, puisque*, &c. when followed by a word beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute. The elision of *i* occurs in *si* when followed by *il, ils*.

THE SUBSTANTIVE.

A substantive or noun is the name of any being or object.

EXAMPLES.

Homme, *man*. Arbre, *tree*.

Nouns have two genders, the masculine—as le père, *the father* ; le garçon, *the boy* ; and the feminine—as la mère, *the mother* ; la fille, *the daughter*. The French language having no neuter, French nouns of inanimate objects are always either masculine or feminine.*

EXAMPLES.

Mas.

Fem.

Le bois, *the wood*. La forêt, *the forest*.
Un jardin, *a garden*. Une fleur, *a flower*.

Nouns have also two numbers, the singular, denoting one object, as *la table* ; and the plural, denoting more than one, as *les tables*.

Method for forming the plural of Nouns.

GENERAL RULE.—Form the plural of nouns (substantives and adjectives), by adding an *s* to the singular.

* The knowledge of the gender of nouns of inanimate objects will be acquired with the phraseology of the language. It can generally be ascertained in a sentence by the termination of one of the accompanying words, (such as an article, an adjective, a pronoun, or a participle). Practice will therefore teach with more effect and rapidity than the chaos of rules and exceptions generally advanced on this subject.

EXAMPLES.

Le grand homme, *the great man*.
 Les grands hommes, *the great men*.

EXCEPTIONS.

1. Nouns ending in *s*, *x*, or *z* in the singular, do not vary in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Le fils, <i>the son</i> .	Les fils, <i>the sons</i> .
La voix, <i>the voice</i> .	Les voix, <i>the voices</i> .
Un gaz, <i>a gas</i> .	Des gaz, <i>gases</i> .

2. Nouns ending in *eau*, *au*, and in *eu*,* take *x* in the plural.

EXAMPLES.

Un chapeau, <i>a hat</i> .	Des chapeaux, <i>hats</i> .
Le feu, <i>the fire</i> .	Les feux, <i>the fires</i> .

3. Nouns ending in *ou* follow the general rule, except the following, which take *x*: *chou*, cabbage; *caillou*, flint; *bijou*, jewel; *genou*, knee; *joujou*, toy; *hibou*, owl.

4. Nouns ending in *al*† or *ail* become plural by changing *al* or *ail* into *aux*.

EXAMPLES.

Cheval, <i>horse</i> .	Chevaux, <i>horses</i> .
Travail, <i>work</i> .	Travaux, <i>works</i> .

* *bleu*, *blue* makes *bleus*.

† *Bal*, *carnaval*, *régal*, *détail*, *éventail*, *gouvernail*, *portail* *sérail*, and a few more nouns in *al* and *ail* follow the general rule, page 7.

The following are irregular :—

<i>Singular.</i>	<i>Plural.</i>
Bétail, <i>cattle.</i>	Bestiaux.
Œil, <i>eye.</i>	Yeux <i>and</i> œils.
Aïeul, <i>grandfather.</i>	Aïeux <i>and</i> aïeuls.
Ciel, <i>heaven.</i>	Cieux <i>and</i> ciels.
Ail, <i>garlic.</i>	Aulx.

ADJECTIVE.

An adjective expresses the quality of a substantive or noun.

EXAMPLE.

Un *honnête* homme, *an* honest man.

In French an adjective agrees in gender and number with the substantive to which it relates.

EXAMPLE.

Bon travail, <i>good work.</i>	Bons enfants, <i>good children.</i>
Bonne espérance, <i>good hope.</i>	Bonnes choses, <i>good things.</i>

Method for forming the feminine of Adjectives.

GENERAL RULE.—1. An adjective is made feminine by adding an *e* mute to the masculine termination.

EXAMPLES.

Louis est grand, *Lewis is tall.*
 Louise est grande, *Louisa is tall.*

2. Adjectives ending in *e* mute in the masculine, do not change for the feminine.

EXAMPLES.

Il est aimable, *he is amiable.*

Elle est aimable, *she is amiable.*

3. Adjectives ending in *el, eil, ien, on, and et,** to form their feminine, double their last consonant and take *e* mute.

EXAMPLES.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
Cruel,	Cruelle,	<i>Cruel.</i>
Pareil,	Pareille,	<i>Like.</i>
Ancien,	Ancienne,	<i>Ancient.</i>
Bon,	Bonne,	<i>Good.</i>
Muet,	Muette,	<i>Dumb.</i>

4. Adjectives ending in *f* change this letter into *v*, and take *e* mute.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
Actif,	Active,	<i>Active.</i>

5. Adjectives ending in *eux* change *eux* into *euse*.

EXAMPLE.

Généreux, Généreuse, *Generous.*

6. Adjectives ending in *eur* † generally change *eur* into *euse*.

* Complet, concret, discret, inquiet, secret, replet *make in the feminine* complète, concrète, discrète, &c.

† Antérieur, citérieur, extérieur, inférieur, intérieur, majeur, mineur, meilleur postérieur, prieur, supérieur, ultérieur, *follow the general rule*; that is, *take e mute*. Accusateur, conducteur, créateur, protecteur, débiteur, exécuteur, inspecteur, inventeur, persécuteur, *make in the feminine*: accusatrice, conductrice, &c. Vengeur, enchanteur *make* vengeresse, enchanteresse.

EXAMPLE.

Trompeur, Trompeuse, *Deceitful.*

Many adjectives form their feminine irregularly.

<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	
Absous,	Absoute,	<i>Absolved.</i>
Bas,	Basse,	<i>Low.</i>
Bénin,	Bénigne,	<i>Benign, kind.</i>
Blanc,	Blanche,	<i>White.</i>
Beau <i>or</i> bel,*	Belle,	<i>Fine.</i>
Caduc,	Caducque,	<i>Decrepit.</i>
Coi,	Coite,	<i>Still, snug.</i>
Dissous,	Dissoute,	<i>Dissolved.</i>
Doux,	Douce,	<i>Sweet.</i>
Epais,	Epaisse,	<i>Thick.</i>
Exprès,	Expresse,	<i>Express, positive.</i>
Favori,	Favorite,	<i>Favorite.</i>
Faux,	Fausse,	<i>False.</i>
Fou <i>or</i> fol,*	Folle,	<i>Foolish.</i>
Frais,	Fraîche,	<i>Fresh.</i>
Franc,	Franche,	<i>Open, frank.</i>
Gentil,	Gentille,	<i>Gentle.</i>
Gras,	Grasse,	<i>Fat.</i>
Grec,	Grecque,	<i>Greek.</i>
Gros,	Grosse,	<i>Big.</i>
Jaloux,	Jalouse,	<i>Jealous.</i>
Jumeau,	Jumelle,	<i>Twin.</i>
Las,	Lasse,	<i>Tired.</i>
Long,	Longue,	<i>Long.</i>
Malin,	Maligne,	<i>Malicious.</i>
Mou <i>or</i> mol,*	Molle,	<i>Soft.</i>

* Before a noun masculine singular beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.

Mat,	Matte,	<i>Unpolished.</i>
Nouveau <i>or</i> nouvel,*	Nouvelle,	<i>New.</i>
Nul,	Nulle,	<i>None.</i>
Paysan,	Paysanne,	<i>Clownish.</i>
Public,	Publique,	<i>Public.</i>
Roux,	Rousse,	<i>Red.</i>
Sec,	Sèche,	<i>Dry.</i>
Sot,	Sotte,	<i>Silly.</i>
Tiers,	Tierce,	<i>Third.</i>
Traître,	Traïtesse,	<i>Treacherous.</i>
Turc,	Turque,	<i>Turkish.</i>
Vieux <i>or</i> vieil,*	Vieille,	<i>Old.</i>
Vieillot,	Vieillotte.	<i>Oldish.</i>

PLACE OF ADJECTIVES.

Most adjectives in French follow the substantive to which they relate; as, *table ronde*, round table; *chambre obscure*, dark room. Some are placed before, and others *ad libitum*. The following usually precede:—

Beau, *fine*; bon, *good*; cher, *dear*, (*denoting affection*); digne, *worthy*; jeune, *young*; joli, *pretty*; mauvais, *bad*; méchant, *wicked*; meilleur, *better*; moindre, *less*; petit, *little*; saint, *holy*; tel, *such*; tout, *all*; vieux, *old*; vilain, *ugly*.

Degrees of Comparison.

To denote a comparison of equality, *aussi*, as, is placed before the adjective, and *que*, as, after it.

EXAMPLE.

Il est *aussi* savant *que* moi.
He is as learned as I.

* Before a noun masculine singular beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.

To denote a comparison of superiority, *plus*, more, is placed before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it.

EXAMPLE.

Tu es *plus* adroit *que* lui.
 Thou art more *dexterous* than he.

To denote a comparison of inferiority, *moins*, less, is placed before the adjective, and *que*, than, after it.

EXAMPLE.

Vous êtes *moins* instruit *que* votre frère.
 You are less *learned* than your brother.

The Superlative Degree.

When the quality is expressed in a very high, or in the highest degree, the superlative is called *absolute*, and is formed by placing one of these adverbs, *très*, *fort*, *bien*, very, before the adjective.

EXAMPLE.

Il est *très*-habile. *He is very clever.*

When the superlative expresses a relation to other objects, it is called *relative*, and is formed by prefixing *le* to the adverbs *plus* and *moins*.

EXAMPLES.

La *plus* jeune de mes sœurs.
 The *youngest* of my sisters.
 Le *moins* sage de mes amis.
 The *least wise* of my friends.

The following are irregular :—

Bon, *good* ; meilleur, *better* ; le meilleur, *the best*.

Mauvais, *bad* ; pire, *worse* ; le pire, *the worst*.

Petit, *little* ; moindre, *less* ; le moindre, *the least*.

The comparative of these adjectives must not be mistaken for the comparative of the following adverbs.

Bien, *well* ; mieux, *better* ; le mieux, *the best*.

Mal, *badly* ; pis, *worse* ; le pis, *the worst*.

Peu, *little* ; moins, *less* ; le moins, *the least*.

NUMERALS.

THE CARDINAL NUMBERS ARE :

Un, <i>m. une f.</i>	1	Vingt	20
Deux	2	Vingt et un	21
Trois	3	Vingt-deux	22
Quatre	4	Vingt-trois, &c.	23
Cinq	5	Trente	30
Six	6	Trente et un	31
Sept	7	Trente-deux, &c.	32
Huit	8	Quarante	40
Neuf	9	Quarante et un	41
Dix	10	Quarante-deux, &c.	42
Onze	11	Cinquante	50
Douze	12	Cinquante et un	51
Treize	13	Cinquante-deux, &c.	52
Quatorze	14	Soixante	60
Quinze	15	Soixante et un	61
Seize	16	Soixante-deux, &c.	62
Dix-sept	17	Soixante et dix	70
Dix-huit	18	Soixante et onze	71
Dix-neuf	19	Soixante-douze	72

NUMERALS.

15

Soixante-treize	73	Quatre-vingt-quinze	95
Soixante-quatorze	74	Quatre-vingt-seize	96
Soixante-quinze	75	Quatre-vingt-dix-sept	97
Soixante-seize	76	Quatre-vingt-dix-huit	98
Soixante-dix-sept	77	Quatre-vingt-dix-neuf	99
Soixant-dix-huit	78	Cent	100
Soixante-dix-neuf	79	Cent-un, &c.	101
Quatre-vingts	80	Cent-vingt	120
Quatre-vingt-un	81	Cent-vingt et un	121
Quatre-vingt-deux, &c.	82	Deux-cents	200
Quatre-vingt-dix	90	Deux-cent-dix	210
Quatre-vingt-onze	91	Mille*	1,000
Quatre-vingt-douze	92	Deux-mille	2,000
Quatre-vingt-treize	93	Cent-mille	100,000
Quatre-vingt-quatorze	94	Un million	1,000,000

THE ORDINAL NUMBERS ARE:

Premier	1st	Huitième	8th
Second	2nd	Nuvième	9th
Deuxième		Dixième	10th
Troisième	3rd	Onzième, &c.	11th
Quatrième	4th	Vingtième	20th
Cinquième	5th	Vingt et unième	21st
Sixième	6th	Vingt-deuxième, &c.	22nd
Septième	7th	<i>And so on for the rest.</i>	

DISTRIBUTIVE NUMBERS:

La moitié	$\frac{1}{2}$	Le Sixième	$\frac{1}{6}$
Le tiers	$\frac{1}{3}$	Le Septième	$\frac{1}{7}$
Le quart	$\frac{1}{4}$	<i>The rest like the ordinal numbers.</i>	
Les trois quarts	$\frac{3}{4}$		
Le cinquième	$\frac{1}{5}$		

* *Mille* is spelt *mil* in the date of years, *l'an mil-huit-cent-trente-sept* the year 1837.

The French use the cardinal numbers when speaking of Sovereigns, of the day of the month, &c.

EXAMPLES.

Guillaume quatre, *William the Fourth,*
Le trente Octobre. *the 30th of October.*

But they say:

Le premier du mois, *The first of the month,*
François 1^{er}. *Francis the 1st.*

PRONOUNS.

Pronouns are words supplying the place of nouns.

There are five sorts of pronouns: the personal, the possessive, the demonstrative, the relative, and the indefinite.

Personal Pronouns.

The following pronouns are called conjunctive, from their being immediately united with verbs.

<i>Subject or Nominative.</i>	OBJECTIVE.	
	<i>Dative.</i>	<i>Accusative.</i>
Je, <i>I.</i>	Me, <i>to me.</i>	Me, <i>me.</i>
Tu, <i>Thou.</i>	Te, <i>To thee.</i>	Te, <i>Thee.</i>
Il, <i>he, it.</i> }	Lui, { <i>to him, to</i> <i>her, to it.</i>	Le, <i>him, it.</i>
Elle, <i>she, it.</i> }		La, <i>her, it.</i>
Nous, <i>we.</i>	Nous, <i>to us.</i>	Nous, <i>us.</i>
Vous, <i>you.</i>	Vous, <i>to you.</i>	Vous, <i>you.</i>
Ils, { }	Leur, <i>to them.</i>	Les, <i>them.</i>
Elles, } <i>they.</i>		

Se (dative and accusative), *self* or *selves*.

Y, *to him, her, it, them, &c.*

En, *of, or from him, her, it, them, &c.*

These pronouns precede the verb.

EXAMPLE.

Je vous parle, *I speak to you.*

Je le vois, *I see him.*

Je lui dis la vérité, *I tell him the truth.*

Except in interrogations :

Parlez-vous Français ? *Do you speak French ?*

The disjunctive pronouns are :

Singular.

Nominative	}	Moi,	toi,	lui,	elle,	soi.
and		I,	thou,	he,	she,	
Accusative.		Me,	thee,	him,	her,	self.

Plural.

Nominative	}	Nous,	vous,	eux,	elles,	soi.
and		We,	you,	they,	they,	
Accusative.		Us,	you,	them,	them,	selves.

The disjunctive pronouns are used—1st. After the verb; as, *c'est moi*, It is I. 2dly. For the sake of emphasis: *Moi, je suis Français*, I am French. 3dly. After a preposition, *de moi*, of me; *de toi*, of thee, *de lui*, of him; *d'elle*, of her, &c.

All personal pronouns are placed after the verb in the imperative *affirmative*.

EXAMPLES.

Donnez-le, *Give it.*

Donnez-moi, *Give me.*

Donnez-le-moi, *Give it to me.*

But the conjunctive pronouns are used before the verb in the imperative *negative*.

EXAMPLES.

Ne le donnez pas, *Do not give it.*
 Ne me donnez pas, *Do not give me.*
 Ne me le donnez pas, *Do not give it me.*

POSSESSIVE PRONOUNS.

The following being always used with nouns, are called *conjunctive*, or pronouns *adjective*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>	
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>	
mon	ma	mes	<i>my.</i>
ton	ta	tes	<i>thy.</i>
son	sa	ses	<i>his, her, its or ones.</i>
notre	notre	nos	<i>our.</i>
votre	votre	vos	<i>your.</i>
leur	leur	leurs	<i>their.</i>

The following having a reference to nouns understood, are called *disjunctive* possessive pronouns.

<i>Mas. Sing.</i>	<i>Fem. Sing.</i>	<i>Mas. Pl.</i>	<i>Fem. Pl.</i>	
Le mien	La mienne	Les miens	Les miennes	<i>Mine.</i>
Le tien	La tienne	Les tiens	Les tiennes	<i>Thine.</i>
Le sien	La sienne	Les siens	Les siennes	<i>His, hers,</i> <i>[its, or ones.]</i>
Le nôtre	La nôtre	Les nôtres	Les nôtres	<i>Ours.</i>
Le vôtre	La vôtre	Les vôtres	Les vôtres	<i>Yours.</i>
Le leur	La leur	Les leurs	Les leurs	<i>Theirs.</i>

Possessive pronouns in French, agree in gender and number with the *object possessed*, and not with the possessor, as in English.

EXAMPLES.

Son âge, *his, her, or its age.*

Son mari, *her husband.*

Sa femme, *his wife.*

Sa sœur, *his or her sister.*

For the sake of euphony, we use *mon, ton, son*, instead of *ma, ta, sa*, before nouns feminine, beginning with a vowel or an *h* mute.

EXAMPLE.

Mon amitié, *my friendship.*

Son honneur, *his honor.*

Relative Pronouns.

The relative pronouns are those which relate to a substantive or pronoun antecedent.

EXAMPLES.

Les personnes *qui* vous aiment, *the persons who love you.*

Les personnes *que* vous aimez, *the persons whom you love.*

The relative pronouns are :

Qui, *who, which, that.*

De qui, *or dont, of whom, whose, &c.*, de quoi, *of what, &c.*, à quoi, *to what.*

A qui, *to whom, to which, &c.*

Que, *whom, which, that.*

Lequel, *m. s. laquelle, f. s. lesquels, m. pl. lesquelles, f. pl. which.*

Interrogative.

Qui ? qui est-ce qui ? *who* or *whom* ? de qui ? &c.

Quoi ? que ? qu'est-ce que ? *what* ? de quoi ? &c.

Lequel ? *m. s.* laquelle ? *f. s.* lesquels ? *m. pl.* lesquelles ? *f. pl.* *what* ?

The following are always used with a substantive :

Quel, *m. s.* quelle, *f. s.* quels, *m. pl.* quelles, *f. pl.* *what* ?

Demonstrative Pronouns.

The following are placed before a noun, and agree with it in gender and number. They are called pronouns *adjective*.

<i>Singular.</i>		<i>Plural.</i>
<i>Mas.</i>	<i>Fem.</i>	<i>Mas. and Fem.</i>
Ce, cet (before a vowel.)		cette
		<div style="display: inline-block; vertical-align: middle;"> $\left\{ \begin{array}{c} \textit{this} \\ \text{or} \\ \textit{that} \end{array} \right\}$ </div>
		ces, <i>these</i> or <i>those</i> .

EXAMPLES.

Ce garçon, *that boy*.

Cet homme, *that man*.

Cette femme, *that woman*.

Ces garçons, &c.

The following refer to an object not named.

Ceci, *this*, as, ceci est bon, *this is good*.

Cela, *that*, cela est mauvais, *that is bad*.

The following point out an object previously mentioned.

Celui-ci, (<i>m. s.</i>)	} <i>this</i> .	Celui-là, (<i>m. s.</i>)	} <i>that</i> .
Celle-ci, (<i>f. s.</i>)		Celle-là, (<i>f. s.</i>)	
Ceux-ci, (<i>m. pl.</i>)	} <i>these</i> .	Ceux-là, (<i>m. pl.</i>)	} <i>those</i> .
Celles-ci, (<i>f. pl.</i>)		Celles-là, (<i>f. pl.</i>)	

EXAMPLE.

I (like better) prefer this one (than) to that.

J'aime mieux celui-ci que celui-là.

Celui, celle, ceux and *celles* are also used with a relative pronoun, in reference to a noun previously expressed.

EXAMPLES.

Celui qui aime, he who loves.

Celui que j'aime, he whom I love.

Indefinite Pronouns.

Indefinite pronouns have a vague and general signification; as.

On, one, people.

Plusieurs, several.

Autre, other.

Autrui, other people.

Chacun, every one.

Quelqu'un, somebody.

Aucun, any, none.

Certain, certain.

Chaque, each.

Qui que ce soit, whoever. Tout....que, however.

Quoi que ce soit, whatever.

Quiconque, whoever.

Quelconque, whatever.

Quelque, some.

Quelque....que, however.

L'un l'autre, one another.

L'un et l'autre, both.

L'un ou l'autre, either.

Ni l'un ni l'autre, neither.

Nul, nulle, none.

VERBS.

The Verb expresses the performance of an act, or the being in a state; as, *parler*, to speak; *être*, to be; *rester*, to remain.

Whatever performs the act, or is in the state expressed by the verb, is its nominative, subject or agent; as, *JE parle*, I speak.

Whatever the act falls upon, or terminates in, is called its accusative, object or regimen ; as, *J'aime* MA SŒUR, I love MY SISTER.

The verb *être*, expressing of itself existence, is called a verb substantive ; all other verbs, as they contain an *attribute* or quality, are called verbs *attributive*. These are divided into :

Verbs active or transitive ; verbs passive ; verbs neuter or intransitive ; verbs reflective, and verbs unipersonal or impersonal.

The action expressed by the *transitive* verb, passes directly to an object.

EXAMPLE.

J'aime mon père, I love my father.

The verb passive expresses an action received or suffered by its subject.

EXAMPLE.

Mon père est aimé, My father is loved.

The verb neuter or *intransitive* expresses ; 1, a state of being ; 2. an action confined to the subject ; 3. an action passing to an object by means of a preposition.

EXAMPLE.

1. *Je reste, I remain.*
2. *Je marche, I walk.*
3. *Cet aliment nuit à la santé, That food is injurious to health.*

The original purpose of a *reflective verb*, is to denote an action done to one's self.

EXAMPLE.

Il se tue, *he kills himself.*

Frequently, however, a French reflective verb must be rendered by an English verb passive.

EXAMPLE.

La meilleure grammaire *se trouve* dans les bons écrivains.

The best grammar is found in (the works of) good writers.

A verb *unipersonal* or *impersonal* is used in the third person singular only.

EXAMPLE.

Il pleut, *it rains.*

The terminations of verbs vary according to their moods, tenses, numbers and persons.

Moods.

A verb has five moods or modes :

1. The *infinitive* simply states the fact or circumstance, without regard to time ; as, *parler*, to speak.

2. The *indicative* affirms ; as, *je parle*, I speak.

3. The *conditional* affirms with a condition ; as, *je parlerais, si —*, I should speak, if —.

4. The *imperative* commands, exhorts, requests ; as, *parle*, speak thou.

5. The *subjunctive* is so called from its dependence upon, and subordination to another verb, to which it is united by a conjunction.

EXAMPLE.

Je désire *que nous fassions* des progrès.
I wish we may improve.

Tenses.

The tenses express the division of time. The simple tenses are expressed by a single word ; as, *Je marche*, I walk.

The compound tenses are formed by the verbs *avoir*, to have, and *être*, to be, which are then called auxiliary ; as, *J'ai marché*, I have walked.

All the tenses will be given in the conjugations.

Of Conjugations.

To give all the different terminations of a verb, according to its moods, tenses, numbers and persons, is to conjugate it.*

French verbs are generally divided into four conjugations, distinguished by the termination of the infinitive mood.

The 1st ends in *er*, as *donn-er*, to give.

2nd „ *ir*, *chér-ir*, to cherish.

3d „ *oir*, *recev-oir*, to receive.

4th „ *re*, *rend-re*, to render.

The auxiliary verbs should be known first, on account of their general utility.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb.

Avoir, to have.

* That is, to assemble all its forms, to put them, as it were, under one yoke, *jugum*, or conjugal tie.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Simple Tenses.

PRESENT.

Avoir,
To have.

Compound Tenses.

PRETERIT OR PAST.

Avoir eu,
To have had.

PARTICIPLES.*

PRESENT.

Ayant,
Having.

PAST.

Ayant eu,
Having had.

PAST.

Eu,
Had.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

J'ai,
I have.
Tu as,
Thou hast.
Il or elle a,
He or she has.
Nous avons,
We have.
Vous avez,
You have.
Ils or elles ont,
They have.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

J'ai eu,
I have had.
Tu as eu,
Thou hast had.
Il or elle a eu,
He or she has had.
Nous avons eu,
We have had.
Vous avez eu,
You have had.
Ils or elles ont eu,
They have had.

* Thus called, because they partake or participate of the nature of the verb and of the adjective, as, *Aimant Dieu*, loving God ; *Aimé de Dieu*, loved by God.—*See Exercises.*

IMPERFECT.

J'avais,
I had.
 Tu avais,
Thou hadst.
 Il or elle avait,
He or she had.
 Nous avions,
We had.
 Vous aviez,
You had.
 Ils or elles avaient,
They had.

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais eu,
I had had.
 Tu avais eu,
Thou hadst had.
 Il or elle avait eu,
He or she had had.
 Nous avions eu,
We had had.
 Vous aviez eu,
You had had.
 Ils or elles avaient eu,
They had had.

PRETERIT DEFINITE OR
PRETERPERFECT.

J'eus,
I had.
 Tu eus,
Thou hadst.
 Il or elle eut,
He or she had.
 Nous eûmes,
We had.
 Vous eûtes,
You had.
 Ils or elles eurent,
They had.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus eu,
I had had.
 Tu eus eu,
Thou hadst had.
 Il or elle eut eu,
He or she had had.
 Nous eûmes eu,
We had had.
 Vous eûtes eu,
You had had.
 Ils or elles eurent eu,
They had had.

FUTURE SIMPLE.

J'aurai,
I shall or will have.
 Tu auras
Thou wilt have.
 Il or elle aura,
He or she will have.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai eu,
I shall or will have had.
 Tu auras eu,
Thou wilt have had.
 Il or elle aura eu,
He or she will have had.

Nous aurons, <i>We shall or will have.</i>	Nous aurons eu, <i>We shall or will have had.</i>
Vous aurez, <i>You will have.</i>	Vous aurez eu, <i>You will have had.</i>
Ils or elles auront. <i>They will have.</i>	Ils or elles auront eu, <i>They will have had.</i>

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.	PAST.
J'aurais, <i>I should or would have.</i>	J'aurais eu, <i>I should or would have had.</i>
Tu auras, <i>Thou shouldst have.</i>	Tu auras eu, <i>Thou wouldst have had.</i>
Il or elle aurait, <i>He or she would have.</i>	Il or elle aurait eu, <i>He or she would have had.</i>
Nous aurions, <i>We should or would have.</i>	Nous aurions eu, <i>We should or would have had.</i>
Vous auriez, <i>You would have.</i>	Vous auriez eu, <i>You would have had.</i>
Ils or elles auraient, <i>They would have.</i>	Ils or elles auraient eu, <i>They would have had.</i>

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Aie,	<i>Have (thou).</i>
Qu'il ait,	<i>Let him have.</i>
Qu'elle ait,	<i>Let her have.</i>
Ayons,	<i>Let us have.</i>
Ayez,	<i>Have (ye).</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles aient,	<i>Let them have.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.	PRETERIT.
Que j'aie, <i>That I may have.</i>	Que j'aie eu, <i>That I may have had.</i>
Que tu aies, <i>That thou mayst have.</i>	Que tu aies eu, <i>That thou mayst have had.</i>

qu'il or qu'elle ait,
That he, or she may have.
 Que nous ayons,
That we may have.
 Que vous ayez,
That you may have.
 Qu'ils, or qu'elles aient,
That they may have.

IMPERFECT.

Que j'eusse,
That I might have.
 Que tu eusses,
That thou mightst have.
 Qu'il or qu'elle eût,
That he or she might have.
 Que nous eussions,
That we might have.
 Que vous eussiez,
That you might have.
 Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent,
That they might have.

Qu'il or qu'elle ait eu,
That he or she may have had.
 Que nous ayons eu,
That we may have had,
 Que vous ayez eu,
That you may have had.
 Qu'ils or qu'elles aient eu,
That they may have had.

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse eu,
That I might have had.
 Que tu eusses eu,
That thou mightst have had.
 Qu'il or qu'elle eût eu,
That he or she might have had.
 Que nous eussions eu,
That we might have had.
 Que vous eussiez eu,
That you might have had.
 Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent eu,
That they might have had.

Conjugation of the Auxiliary Verb.

ETRE, TO BE.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Être,
To be.

PAST.

Avoir été.
To have been.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Êtant,
Being.

PAST.

Ayant été,
Having been.

PAST.

Été,
Been.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je suis,
I am.
 Tu es,
Thou art.
 Il or elle est,
He or she is.
 Nous sommes,
We are.
 Vous êtes,
You are.
 Ils or elles sont,
They are.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

J'ai été.
I have been.
 Tu as été,
Thou hast been.
 Il or elle a été,
He or she has been.
 Nous avons été,
We have been.
 Vous avez été.
You have been.
 Ils or elles ont été,
They have been.

IMPERFECT.

J'étais,
I was.
 Tu étais,
Thou wast.
 Il or elle était,
He or she was.
 Nous étions,
We were.
 Vous étiez,
You were.
 Ils or elles étaient,
They were.

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais été,
I had been.
 Tu avais été.
Thou hadst been.
 Il or elle avait été.
He or she had been.
 Nous avions été.
We had been.
 Vous aviez été.
You had been.
 Ils or elles avaient été.
They had been.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je fus,
I was.
 Tu fus,
Thou wast.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus été,
I had been.
 Tu eus été,
Thou hadst been.

Il or elle fut,
He or she was.
 Nous fûmes,
We were.
 Vous fûtes,
You were.
 Ils or elles furent,
They were.

Il or elle eut etc.
He or she had been.
 Nous eûmes etc,
We had been.
 Vous eûtes été.
You had been.
 Ils or elles eurent etc.
They had been.

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Je serai,
I shall or will be.
 Tu seras,
Thou wilt be.
 Il or elle sera,
He or she will be.
 Nous serons,
We shall or will be.
 Vous serez,
You will be.
 Ils or elles seront,
They will be.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai été.
I shall or will have been.
 Tu auras été.
Thou wilt have been.
 Il or elle aura té
He or she will have been.
 Nous aurons été.
We shall or will have been.
 Vous aurez été.
You will have been.
 Ils or elles auront été,
They will have been.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je erais,
I sould or would be.
 Tuserais,
Thou wouldst be.
 Il or elle serait.
He or she would be.
 Nous serions,
We should or would be.
 Vous seriez,
You would be.
 Ils or elles seraient.
They would be.

PAST.

J'aurais été.
I should or would have been.
 Tu aurais été,
Thou wouldst have been.
 Il or elle aurait été,
He or she would have been.
 Nous aurions été,
We would have been.
 Vous auriez été,
You would have been.
 Ils or elles auraient été,
They would have been.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Sois,	<i>Be thou.)</i>
Qu'il soit,	<i>Let him be.</i>
Qu'elle soit,	<i>Let her be.</i>
Soyons,	<i>Let us be.</i>
Soyez,	<i>Be (ye.)</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles soient,	<i>Let them be.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que je sois,
<i>That I may be.</i>
Que tu sois,
<i>That thou mayst be.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle soit,
<i>That he or she may be.</i>
Que nous soyons,
<i>That we may be.</i>
Que vous soyez,
<i>That you may be.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles soient.
<i>That they may be.</i>

PRETERIT.

Que j'aie été,
<i>That I may have been.</i>
Que tu aies été,
<i>That thou mayst have been.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle ait été,
<i>That he or she may have been.</i>
Que nous ayons été,
<i>That we may have been.</i>
Que vous ayez été,
<i>That you may have been.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles aient été.
<i>That they may have been.</i>

IMPERFECT.

Que je fusse,
<i>That I might be.</i>
Que tu fusses,
<i>That thou mightst be.</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle fût,
<i>That he or she might be.</i>
Que nous fussions,
<i>That we might be,</i>

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse été,
<i>That I might have been.</i>
Que tu eusses été,
<i>That thou mightst have been,</i>
Qu'il or qu'elle eût été,
<i>That he or she might have been</i>
Que nous eussions été,
<i>That we might have been.</i>

Que vous fussiez, <i>That you might be.</i>	Que vous eussiez été, <i>That you might have been.</i>
Qu'ils or qu'elles fussent, <i>That they might be.</i>	Qu'ils or qu'elles eussent, été, <i>That they might have been.</i>

Of Interrogation and Negation with Verbs.

To conjugate a verb interrogatively, place the pronoun nominative after the verb.

EXAMPLES.

Ai-je ?	<i>Have I ?</i>
Suis-je ?	<i>Am I ?</i>

A negation is generally expressed in French by two words :

Ne..... pas,*	<i>Not.</i>
Ne..... point,	<i>Not at all.</i>
Ne..... plus,	<i>No more.</i>
Ne..... jamais,	<i>Never.</i>
Ne..... rien,	<i>Nothing.</i>
Ne..... nullement,	<i>By no means.</i>
Ne..... que,	<i>Not...but (only).</i>

The negative *ne* always precedes the verb, the other words explanatory of the negation follow.

EXAMPLES.

Je ne suis pas riche,	<i>I am not rich.</i>
Ne suis-je pas heureux ?	<i>Am I not happy ?</i>
Je n'ai point d'argent,	<i>I have no money.</i>
N'ai-je point d'amis ?	<i>Have I no friends ?</i>
Il ne donne rien,	<i>He does not give any thing.</i>
Ne donne-t-il rien ?	<i>Does he not give any thing ?</i>

* See the Roots of these words in *Le Manuel Etymologique.*

OF REGULAR VERBS.

First Conjugation Infinitive ending in ER.

[This conjugation, contains the greatest number of verbs (about 4,000) which are alike in all their terminations of moods, tenses, numbers, and persons.]

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Donn-*er*, To give.

PAST.

Avoir donn-*é*, To have given.

PARTICIPLE.S.

PRESENT.

Donn-*ant*, Giving.

PAST.

Donn-*é*, Given. Ayant donn-*é*, Having given.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je	donn- <i>e</i> ,	I give.
Tu	donn- <i>es</i> ,	Thou givest.
Il	donn- <i>e</i> ,	He gives.
Nous	donn- <i>ons</i> ,	We give.
Vous	donn- <i>ez</i> ,	You give.
Ils	donn- <i>ent</i> ,	They give.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

J'ai donn-*é* &c. I have given.

REGULAR VERBS.

IMPERFECT.

Je	donn- <i>ais</i> ,	I was giving,
Tu	donn- <i>ais</i> ,	Thou wast giving.
Il	donn- <i>ait</i> ,	He was giving.
Nous	donn- <i>ions</i> ,	We were giving.
Vous	donn- <i>iez</i> ,	Your were giving.
Ils	donn- <i>aient</i> ,	They were giving.

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais donn-*é*, &c., I had given.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je	donn- <i>ai</i> ,	I gave.
Tu	donn- <i>as</i> ,	Thou gavest.
Il	donn- <i>a</i> ,	He gave.
Nous	donn- <i>âmes</i> ,	We gave.
Vous	donn- <i>âtes</i> ,	You gave.
Ils	donn- <i>èrent</i> ,	They gave.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus donn-*é*, &c., I had given.

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Je	donn- <i>erai</i> ,	I shall or will give.
Tu	donn- <i>eras</i> ,	Thou wilt give.
Il	donn- <i>era</i> ,	He will give.
Nous	donn- <i>erons</i> ,	We shall or will give.
Vous	donn- <i>erez</i> ,	You will give.
Ils	donn- <i>eront</i> ,	They will give.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai donn-*é*, &c., I shall or will have given.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je	donn- <i>erais</i> ,	I should <i>or</i> would give.
Tu	donn- <i>erais</i> ,	Thou wouldst give.
Il	donn- <i>erait</i> ,	He would give.
Nous	donn- <i>erions</i> ,	We should <i>or</i> would give.
Vous	donn- <i>eriez</i> ,	You would give.
Ils	donn- <i>eraient</i> ,	They would give.

PAST.

J'aurais donn-*é*, &c., I should have given.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

	Donn- <i>e</i> ,	Give (thou).
Qu'il	donn- <i>e</i> ,	Let him give.
	Donn- <i>ons</i> ,	Let us give.
	Donn- <i>ez</i> ,	Give (ye).
Qu'ils	donn- <i>ent</i> ,	Let them give.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que je	donn- <i>e</i> ,	That I may give.
Que tu	donn- <i>es</i> ,	That thou mayst give.
Qu'il	donn- <i>e</i> ,	That he may give.
Que nous	donn- <i>ions</i> ,	That we may give.
Que vous	donn- <i>iez</i> ,	That you may give.
Qu'ils	donn- <i>ent</i> ,	That they may give.

PRETERIT.

Que j'aie donn-*é*, &c., That I may have given.

IMPERFECT.

Que je	donn-asse,	That I might give.
Que tu	donn-asses,	That thou mightst give.
Qu'il	donn-ât,	That he might give.
Que nous	donn-assions,	That we might give.
Que vous	donn-assiez,	That you might give.
Qu'ils	donn-assent,	That they might give.

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse donn-é, That I might have given.

ORTHOGRAPHICAL REMARKS.

1. Verbs ending in the infinitive, in *ger*, retain *e* before *a* and *o*, to preserve the articulation of *g* soft, as *juger*, to judge; *nous jugeons*, we judge.

2. When *c* is pronounced like *s* in the Infinitive, it takes a cedilla (*ç*) before *a*, *o*, *u*, to preserve its articulation; as, *placer*, to place; *je plaçai*, I placed.

3. Verbs which have *y* before the termination of the Infinitive or Participle present, change it into *i* before *e*, *es*, and *ent*; as, *payer*, to pay; *Je paie*, I pay; *ils paient*, they pay.

4. Verbs in *uer* and *ouer* require a diæresis (Tréma) on the *i* (*ï*) of the first and second persons plural of the imperfect Indicative, and present Subjunctive; as *Distribuer*, to distribute, *nous distribuïons*.

5. Verbs which have *é* (with an acute accent) in the Infinitive or Participle present, require a grave accent on it (*è*) before a consonant followed by an *e* mute; as, *Espérer*, to hope; *Il espère* he hopes.

6. Verbs having *e* mute before the termination of the Infinitive *ler* and *ter*, generally double *l* and *t*, when followed by *e*, *es*, and *ent*, as *Appeler*, to call; *jeter*, to throw; *j'appelle*, I call *je jette*, I throw. Some take the grave accent on the *e*: *acheter*, to buy; *il achète*, he buys.

Second Conjugation, Infinitive ending in ir.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Chér-*ir*, to cherish.

PAST.

Avoir chér-*i*, to have cherished.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Chér-*issant*, cherishing.

PAST.

Chér-*i*, cherished. Ayant chér-*i*, having cherished.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je	chér- <i>is</i> ,	I cherish.
Tu	chér- <i>is</i> ,	thou cherishest.
Il	chér- <i>it</i> ,	he cherishes.
Nous	chér- <i>issons</i> ,	we cherish.
Vous	chér- <i>issez</i> ,	you cherish.
Ils	chér- <i>issent</i> ,	they cherish.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

J'ai chér-*i*, &c., I have cherished.

IMPERFECT.

Je	chér- <i>issais</i> ,	I was cherishing.
Tu	chér- <i>issais</i> ,	thou wast cherishing.
Il	chér- <i>issait</i> ,	he was cherishing.
Nous	chér- <i>issions</i> ,	we were cherishing.
Vous	chér- <i>issiez</i> ,	you were cherishing.
Ils	chér- <i>issaient</i> ,	they were cherishing.

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais chér-*i*, &c., I had cherished.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je chér-*is*, I cherished.
 Tu chér-*is*, thou cherishedst.
 Il chér-*it*, he cherished.
 Nous chér-*îmes*, we cherished.
 Vous chér-*îtes*, you cherished.
 Ils chér-*irent*, they cherished.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus chér-*i*, &c., I had cherished.

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Je chér-*irai*, I shall or will cherish.
 Tu chér-*iras*, thou wilt cherish.
 Il chér-*ira*, he will cherish.
 Nous chér-*irons*, we shall or will cherish.
 Vous chér-*irez*, you will cherish.
 Ils chér-*iront*, they will cherish.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai chér-*i*, &c., I shall or will have cherished.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Je chér-*irais*, I should cherish.
 Tu chér-*irais*, thou wouldst cherish.
 Il chér-*irait*, he would cherish.
 Nous chér-*irions*, we should or would cherish.
 Vous chér-*iriez*, you would cherish.
 Ils chér-*iraient*, they would cherish.

PAST.

J'aurais chér-*i*, &c., I should or would have cherished.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Chér-is, cherish (thou.)
 Qu'il chér-isse, let him cherish.
 Chér-issons, let us cherish.
 Chér-issez, cherish (ye.)
 Qu'ils chér-issent, let them cherish.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que je chér-isse, that I may cherish.
 Que tu chér-isses, that thou mayst cherish.
 Qu'il chér-isse, that he may cherish.
 Que nous chér-issions, that we may cherish.
 Que vous chér-issiez, that you may cherish.
 Qu'ils chér-issent, that they may cherish.

PRESENT.

Que j'aie chér-i, &c., that I may have cherished.

IMPERFECT.

Que je chér-isse, that I might cherish.
 Que tu chér-isses, that thou mightst cherish.
 Qu'il chér-ît, that he might cherish.
 Que nous chér-issions, that we might cherish.
 Que vous chér-issiez, that you might cherish.
 Qu'ils chér-issent, that they might cherish.

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse chér-i, &c., that I might have cherished.

Third Conjugation Infinitive ending in oir.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

Rec-evoir, to receive.

PAST.

Avoir reç-*u*, to have received.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Rec-*evant*, receiving.

PAST.

Reç-*u*, received. Ayant reç-*u*, having received.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je reç-*ois*, I receive.
 Tu reç-*ois*, thou receivest.
 Il reç-*oit*, he receives.
 Nous rec-*evons*, we receive.
 Vous rec-*eviez*, you receive.
 Ils reç-*oivent*, they receive.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

J'ai reç-*u*, &c., I have received.

IMPERFECT.

Je rec-*evais*, I was receiving.
 Tu rec-*evais*, thou wast receiving.
 Il rec-*evait*, he was receiving.
 Nous rec-*evions*, we were receiving.
 Vous rec-*eviez*, you were receiving.
 Ils rec-*evaient*, they were receiving.

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais reç-*u*, &c., I had received.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je reç-*us*, I received.
 Tu reç-*us*, thou receivedst.

Il reç-ut, he received.
 Nous reç-ûmes, we received.
 Vous reç-ûtes, you received.
 Ils reç-urent, they received.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus reç-u, &c., I had received.

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Je rec-evrai, I shall or will receive.
 Tu rec-evras, thou wilt receive.
 Il rec-evra, he will receive.
 Nous rec-evrons, we shall or will receive.
 Vous rec-evrez, you shall receive.
 Ils rec-evront, they will receive.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai reç-u, &c., I shall have received.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

Je rec-evrais, I should or would receive.
 Tu rec-evrais, thou wouldst receive.
 Il rec-evrait, he would receive.
 Nous rec-evrions, we should or would receive.
 Vous rec-evriez, you would receive.
 Ils rec-evraient, they would receive.

PAST.

J'aurais reç-u, &c., I should or would have received.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Reç-ois, receive (thou).
 Qu'il reç-oive, let him receive.
 Rec-evons, let us receive.
 Rec-evez, receive (ye).
 Qu'ils reç-oivent, let them receive.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que je reç-*oive*, that I may receive.
 Que tu reç-*oives*, that thou mayst receive.
 Qu'il reç-*oive*, that he may receive.
 Que nous rec-*evions*, that we may receive.
 Que vous rec-*eviez*, that you may receive.
 Qu'ils reç-*oivent*, that they may receive.

PRETERIT.

Que j'aie reç-*u*, &c., that I may have received.

IMPERFECT.

Que je reç-*usse*, that I might receive.
 Que tu reç-*usses*, that thou mightst receive.
 Qu'il reç-*ût*, that he might receive.
 Que nous reç-*ussions*, that we might receive.
 Que vous reç-*ussiez*, that you might receive,
 Qu'ils reç-*ussent*, that they might receive.

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse reç-*u*, &c., that I might have received.

Fourth Conjugation, Infinitive ending in re.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Rend-*re*, to render.

PAST.

Avoir rend-*u*, to have rendered.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Rend-*ant*, rendering.

PAST.

Rend-*u*, rendered. Ayant rend-*u*, having rendered.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je rend-*s*, I render.
 Tu rend-*s*, thou renderest.
 Il rend, he renders.
 Nous rend-*ons*, we render
 Vous rend-*ez*, you render,
 Ils rend-*ent*, they render.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

J'ai rend-*u*, &c., I have rendered.

IMPERFECT.

Je rend-*ais*, I was rendering.
 Tu rend-*ais*, thou wast rendering.
 Il rend-*ait*, he was rendering.
 Nous rend-*ions*, we were rendering.
 Vous rend-*iez*, you were rendering.
 Ils rend-*aient*, they were rendering.

PLUPERFECT.

J'avais rend-*u*, &c., I had rendered.

PRETERIT DEFINITE.

Je rend-*is*, I rendered.
 Tu rend-*is*, thou renderedst.
 Il rend-*it*, he rendered.
 Nous rend-*îmes*, we rendered.
 Vous rend-*îtes*, you rendered.
 Ils rend-*irent*, they rendered.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

J'eus rend-*u*, &c., I had rendered.

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Je rend-*rai*, I shall or will render.
 Tu rend-*ras*, thou wilt render.
 Il rend-*ra*, he will render.
 Nous rend-*rons*, we shall or will render.
 Vous rend-*rez*, you will render.
 Ils rend-*ront*, they will render.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

J'aurai rend-*u*, &c., I shall have rendered.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je rend-*rais*, I should or would render.
 Tu rend-*rais*, thou wouldst render.
 Il rend-*rait*, he would render.
 Nous rend-*riions*, we should or would render.
 Vous rend-*riez*, you would render.
 Ils rend-*raient*, they would render.

PAST.

J'aurais rend-*u*, &c., I should or would have rendered.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Rend-*s*, render (thou).
 Qu'il rend-*e*, let him render.
 Rend-*ons*, let us render.
 Rend-*ez*, render (ye).
 Qu'ils rend-*ent*, let them render.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que je rend-*e*, that I may render.
 Que tu rend-*es*, that thou mayst render.

Qu'il rend-*e*, that he may render.
 Que nous rend-*ions*, that we may render
 Que vous rend-*iez*, that you may render.
 Qu'ils rend-*ent*, that they may render.

PRESENT.

Que j'aie rend-*u*, &c., that I may have rendered.

IMPERFECT.

Que je rend-*isse*, that I might render.
 Que tu rend-*isses*, that thou mightst render.
 Qu'il rend-*ît*, that he might render.
 Que nous rend-*issions*, that we might render.
 Que vous rend-*issiez*, that you might render.
 Qu'ils rend-*issent*, that they might render.

PLUPERFECT.

Que j'eusse rend-*u*, &c., that I might have rendered.

PASSIVE VERBS.

The auxiliary verb *être* forms, with the participle past, all the tenses of the passive voice, and the participle, like the adjective, agrees in gender and number with the noun or pronoun (subject) to which it relates.

EXAMPLES.

Il est aimé,	<i>He is loved.</i>
Elle est aimée,	<i>She is loved.</i>
Ils sont aimés,	<i>They are loved,</i>
Elles sont aimées,	<i>They are loved.</i>

NEUTER VERBS.

The neuter, or intransitive verbs, are conjugated in their compound tenses with the auxiliary *avoir*, except the following, which are conjugated with *être*.

Aller, *to go.*

Parvenir, *to attain.*

Arriver, <i>to arrive.</i>	Provenir, <i>to proceed.</i>
Choir, <i>to fall.</i>	Redevenir, <i>to become again.</i>
Décéder, <i>to die.</i>	Repartir, <i>to set out again.</i>
Devenir, <i>to become.</i>	Retomber, <i>to fall again.</i>
Echoir, <i>to fall.</i>	Retourner, <i>to return.</i>
Eclorre, <i>to blow, hatch.</i>	Revenir, <i>to come again.</i>
Intervenir, <i>to interpose.</i>	Survenir, <i>to come unexpectedly.</i>
Mourir, <i>to die.</i>	Tomber, <i>to fall.</i>
Naître, <i>to be born.</i>	Venir, <i>to come.</i>
Partir, <i>to set out.</i>	

Some neuter verbs are conjugated with *avoir* or *être*. With *avoir* they express an action, with *être* the state resulting from that action.

EXAMPLE :

Il a demeuré à Paris, *he has resided at Paris.*
 Il est demeuré en France, *he remained in France.*

REFLECTIVE VERBS.

They are conjugated with two pronouns, and their compound tenses are formed by means of the auxiliary *être*.

EXAMPLE :

Je me suis coupé, *I have cut myself.*

Conjugation of a Reflective Verb.
Simple Tenses. Compound Tenses.

INFINITIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Se lever,
To rise.

PAST.

S'être levé, *éé, és, or éés,*
To have risen.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Se levant,
Rising,

PAST.

Levé,
Risen.

PAST.

S'étant levé,
Having risen.

INDICATIVE MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je me lève,
I rise.
Tu te lèves,
Thou risest.
Il se lève,
He rises.
Nous nous levons,
We rise.
Vous vous levez,
You rise.
Ils se lèvent,
They rise.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

Je me suis levé,
I have risen.
Tu t'es levé,
Thou hast risen.
Il s'est levé,
He has risen.
Nous nous sommes levés.
We have risen.
Vous vous êtes levés,
You have risen,
Ils se sont levés,
They have risen.

IMPERFECT.

Je me levais,
I was rising.
Tu te levais,
Thou wast rising.
Il se levait,
He was rising.
Nous nous levions,
We were rising.
Vous vous leviez,
You were rising.

PLUPERFECT.

Je m'étais levé,
I had risen.
Tu t'étais levé,
Thou hadst risen.
Il s'était levé,
He had risen.
Nous nous étions levés,
We had risen.
Vous vous étiez levés,
You had risen.

Ils se levaient,
They were rising.

FUTURE SIMPLE.

Je me lèverai,
I shall or will rise.
Tu te lèveras,
Thou shalt rise.
Il se lèvera,
He will rise.
Nous nous lèverons,
We shall or will rise.
Vous vous lèverez,
You will rise,
Ils se lèveront,
They will rise.

Ils s'étaient levés,
They had risen.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

Je me serai levé,
I shall or will have risen.
Tu te seras levé,
Thou wilt have risen.
Il se sera levé,
He will have risen.
Nous nous serons levés,
We shall or will have risen.
Vous vous serez levés,
You will have risen.
Ils se seront levés,
They will have risen.

CONDITIONAL MOOD.

PRESENT.

Je me lèverais,
I should or would rise.
Tu te lèverais,
Thou wouldst rise.
Il se lèverait,
He would rise.
Nous nous lèverions,
We should or would rise.
Vous vous lèveriez,
You would rise.
Ils se lèveraient,
They would rise.

PAST.

Je me serais levé,
I should or would have risen.
Tu te serais levé,
Thou wouldst have risen.
Il se serait levé,
He would have risen.
Nous nous serions levés,
We should or would have risen.
Vous vous seriez levés,
You would have risen.
Ils se seraient levés,
They would have risen.

IMPERATIVE MOOD.

Lève-toi,	<i>rise (thou).</i>
Qu'il se lève,	<i>let him rise.</i>
Levons-nous,	<i>let us rise.</i>
Levez-vous,	<i>rise (ye).</i>
Qu'ils se lèvent,	<i>let them rise.</i>

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Que je me lève,
That I may rise.
 Que tu te lèves,
That thou mayst rise.
 Qu'il se lève,
That he may rise.
 Que nous nous levions,
That we may rise.
 Que vous vous leviez.
That you may rise.
 Qu'ils se lèvent,
That they may rise.

PRETERIT.

Que je me sois levé,
That I may have risen.
 Que tu te sois levé,
That thou mayst have risen.
 Qu'il se soit levé,
That he may have risen.
 Que nous nous soyons levés,
That we may have risen.
 Que vous vous soyez levés,
That you may have risen.
 Qu'ils se soient levés,
That they may have risen.

IMPERFECT.

Que je me levasse,
That I might rise.
 Que tu te levasses,
That thou mightst rise.
 Qu'il se levât,
That he might rise.
 Que nous nous levassions,
That we might rise.
 Que vous vous levassiez.
That you might rise.
 Qu'ils se levassent,
That they might rise.

PLUPERFECT.

Que je me fusse levé,
That I might have risen.
 Que tu te fusses levé,
That thou mightst have risen.
 Qu'il se fût levé,
That he might have risen.
 Que nous nous fussions levés,
That we might have risen.
 Que vous vous fussiez levés,
That you might have risen.
 Qu'ils se fussent levés,
That they might have risen.

CONJUGATION OF A VERB UNIMPERSONAL.

(Y avoir, *there to be*, and falloir *to be necessary*,
 (see irreg) are very frequently used.)

*Simple tenses.**Compound tenses.*

INFINITIVE.

PRESENT.

Y avoir,
There to be.

PRETERIT.

Y avoir eu,
There to have been.

PARTICIPLES.

PRESENT.

Y ayant,
There being.

PAST.

Y ayant eu,
There having been.

INDICATIVE.

PRESENT.

Il y a,
There is or are.

PRETERIT INDEFINITE.

Il y a eu,
There has or have been.

IMPERFECT.

Il y avait,
There was or were.

PLUPERFECT.

Il y avait eu,
There had been.

PRETERITE DEFINITE.

Il y eut,
There was or were.

PRETERIT ANTERIOR.

Il y eut eu,
There had been.

FUTURE.

Il y aura,
There will be.

FUTURE ANTERIOR.

Il y aura eu,
There will have been.

CONDITIONAL.

PRESENT.

Il y aurait,
There would be.

PAST.

Il y aurait eu,
There would have been.

SUBJUNCTIVE MOOD.

PRESENT OR FUTURE.

Qu'il y ait,
That there may be.

PRETERIT.

Qu'il y ait eu,
That there may have been

IMPERFECT.

PLUPERFECT.

Qu'il y eût,

Qu'il y eût eu,

That there might be. That there might have been.

SYNOPTICAL TABLE OF THE TERMINATIONS OF
FRENCH VERBS,

*To serve as a reference for all the Conjugations.
(Regular and Irregular.)*

Infinitive. er, ir, oir, re.

Part. pres. ant in all verbs.

Part. past. é, i, u, s, t.

INDICATIVE PRESENT.

<i>Singular.</i>			<i>Plural.</i>		
<i>Je.</i>	<i>tu.</i>	<i>il.</i>	<i>nous.</i>	<i>vous.</i>	<i>ils.</i>
E,	es,	e.	ons,	ez,	ent.
S,	s,	t.			
Ds,	ds,	d.			
cs,	cs,	c.			
X,	x.	t.			

IMPERFECT.

Ais. ais, ait. ions, iez, aient.

PRETERIT.

Ai,	as,	a.	âmes,	âtes,	èrent.
Is,	is,	it.	îmes,	îtes,	irent.
Us,	us,	ut.	ûmes,	ûtes,	urent.
Ins,	ins.	int.	îmes,	intes,	inrent.

FUTURE.

Rai, ras, ra. rons, rez, ront.

CONDITIONAL.

Rais, rais, rait. rions, riez, raient.

IMPERATIVE.

E or s, e. ons, ez, ent

SUBJUNCTIVE PRESENT.

e, es, e, ions, iez, ent,

IMPERFECT

Asse,	asses,	ât,	assions,	assiez,	assent.
Isse,	isses,	ît,	issions,	issiez,	issent.
Usse,	usses,	ût,	ussions,	ussiez,	ussent.
Insse,	insses,	înt,	inssions,	inssiez,	inssent.

General Rules for forming the different Tenses.

From the participle present, form :

1st. The three persons plural of the *present of the Indicative*, by changing the termination *ant*, into *ons, ez, ent*.

2dly. The *imperfect of the Indicative* by changing the *ant* into *ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient*.

And 3rdly, the *present of the subjunctive*, by changing the *ant* into *e, es, e, ions, iez, and ent*.

The *Future of the Indicative* is formed from the Infinitive,* by adding *ai, as, a, ons, ez, ont*.

The *Conditional* is also formed from the Infinitive, by putting *as* a final, *ais, ais, ait, ions, iez, aient*.*

The *Imperfect of the Subjunctive* is formed

* The *e* of verbs of the fourth conjugation is omitted, as *rendre je rendrai ; je rendrais*,.

from the second person singular of the preterit indicative, by adding another *s* with *e*, *es*, *ions*, *iez*, and *ent*, the third person singular ends with *t*. (*ât, it, ût, înt*).

The *Imperative* is like the Indicative, omitting the pronouns. The third persons are like those of the present Subjunctive. When the second person singular ends in *es*, *s* is always suppressed in the Imperative, except in particular cases.

AN ALPHABETICAL LIST OF ALL THE IRREGULAR AND DEFECTIVE VERBS.

Throughout the list the first person is alone given, the others are regularly formed according to the synoptical table of terminations, page 51.

N. B. The following is the order in which the tenses are given. Infinitive present; participle present; participle past; indicative present; imperfect; preterit; future; conditional; imperative; subjunctive present; imperfect.

Verbs compounded of a verb and a preposition, are conjugated like the verb with which they correspond; thus, *revenir*, *survenir*, *devenir*, &c. are conjugated like *venir*; *obtenir*, *retenir*, &c. like *tenir*; *accourir*, *discourir*, like *courir*; *comprendre*, *reprendre*, like *prendre*, &c.

A verb preceded by an asterisk (*) is defective.

Etre added to the participle, signifies that the compound tenses are conjugated with that auxiliary; as *Je suis allé*. *Je suis venu*.

**Absoudre*, to absolve; *absolvant*, absous; *fem.* *absoute*, j'absous, j'absolvais, j'absoudrai, j'absoudrais, absous, que j'absolve.

**Accroire* is only used in the infinitive, preceded by *faire*; as *faire accroire*, to impose, to make one believe.

Acquérir, to acquire; *acquérant*, *acquis*, j'*acquiers*, *s, t,* nous *acquérons*, *ez*, ils *acquièrent*; j'*acquérais*, j'*acquis*, j'*acquerrai*, j'*acquerrais*, *acquiers*, que j'*acquièrè* *es, e*, *acquérions*, *iez*, *acquièrent*, que j'*acquisse*.

Aller, to go; *allant*, *allé* (être), je *vais* *vas, va*; nous *allons*, *ez*, ils *vont*; j'*allais*, j'*allai*, j'*irai*, j'*irais*, *va*, que j'*aille*, *es, e*, *allions*, *ez*, *aillent*; que j'*allasse*.

Assaillir, to assault; *assaillant*, *assailli*, j'*assaille*, j'*assailais*, j'*assailis*, j'*assailirai*, j'*assailirais*, *assaille*, que j'*assaille*, que j'*assailisse*.

Asseoir (s'), to sit; *s'asseyant*, *assis* (être), je *m'assieds*, je *m'asseyais*, je *m'assis*, je *m'assiérai*, je *m'assiérais*, *assieds-toi*, que je *m'asseye*, que je *m'assisse*.

Astreindre, to confine, }
Atteindre, to reach, } *like* *craindre*.
Aveindre, to fetch out, }

Battre, to beat; *battant*, *battu*, je *bats*, je *battais*, je *battis*, je *battrai*, je *battrais*, *bats*, que je *batte*, que je *battisse*.

Boire, to drink; *buvant*, *bu*, je *bois*; *s. t.* *buvons*, *ez*, *boivent*; je *buvais*, je *bus*, je *boirai*, je *boirais*, *bois*, que je *boive*, *es, e*, *buvions*, *iez*, *boivent*, que je *busse*.

Bouillir, to boil; *bouillant*, *bouilli*, je *bous*, je *bouillais*, je *bouillis*, je *bouillirai*, je *bouillirais*, *bous*, que je *bouille*, que je *bouillisse*.

**Braire*, to bray; il *brait*, ils *braient*, il *braira*, ils *brairont*, il *brairait*, ils *brairaient*.

**Bruire*, to roar, *bruyant*, il *bruyait*, ils *bruyaient*.

Ceindre, to gird; *l. craindre*.

**Choir*, to fall; *chu* (*être*).

Circoncire, to circumcise; *circoncisant*, *circoncis*, je *circoncis*, *s, t, circoncisons, ez, ent*, the rest like *dire* †.

Circonscrire, to circumscribe; *l. écrire*.

**Clore*, to close; *clos*, je *clos*, *clos*, *clot*; je *clôrai*, je *clôrais*, *clos*, que je *close*.

Conclure, to conclude; *concluant*, *conclu*, je *conclus*, je *concluais*, je *conclus*, je *conclurai*, je *conclurais*, *conclus*, que je *conclue*, que je *conclusse*.

Conduire, to conduct; *conduisant*, *conduit*, je *conduis*, je *conduisais*, je *conduisis*, je *conduirai*, je *conduirais*, *conduis*, que je *conduise*, que je *conduisisse*.

Confire, to pickle; *confisant*, *confit*, je *confis*, *s, t, confisons, ez, ent*, the rest *l. dire* †.

Connaître, to know: *connaissant*, *connu*, je *connais*, je *connaissais*, je *connus*, je *connaîtrai*, je *connaîtrais*, *connais*, que je *connaisse*, que je *connusse*.

Conquérir, to conquer; *l. acquérir*.

Construire, to construct; *l. conduire*.

Contraindre, to force; *l. craindre*.

Coudre, to sew; *cousant*, *cousu*, je *couds*, je *cousais*, je *cousis*, je *coudrai*, je *coudrais*, *couds*, que je *couse*, que je *cousisse*.

Courir, to run; *courant*, *couru*, je *cours*, je *courais*, je *courus*, je *courrai*, je *courrais*, *cours* que je *coure*, que je *courusse*.

† 2d person pl. imperative, *circoncisez, confisez*.

Couvrir, to cover; *couvrant*, *couvert*, je *couvre*, je *couvrais*, je *couvris*, je *couvrirai*, je *couvrirais*, *couvre*, que je *couvre*, que je *couvrisse*.

Craindre, to fear; *craignant*, *craint*, je *crains*, je *craignais*, je *craignis*, je *craindrai*, je *craindrais*, *crains*, que je *craigne*, que je *craignisse*.

Croire, to believe; *croyant*, *cru*, je *crois*, je *croyais*, je *crus*, je *croirai*, je *croirais*, *crois*, que je *croie*, que je *crusse*.

Croître, to grow; *l. connaître*.

Cueillir, to gather; *cueillant*, *cueilli*, je *cueille*, je *cueillais*, je *cueillis*, je *cueillerai*, je *cueillerais*, *cueille*, que je *cueille*, que je *cueillisse*.

Cuire, to bake; *l. conduire*.

**Déchoir*, to decay; *déchu* (être), je *déchois*, *s, t, déchoyons, ez, déchoient*, je *déchus*, je *décherrai*, je *décherrais*, *déchois*, que je *déchoie*, *es, e, déchoyions, iez, déchoient*, que je *déchusse*.

Déduire, } *l. conduire*.
Détruire, }

Dire, to tell; *disant*, *dit*, je *dis*, *s, t, disons*, *dites, † disent*, je *disais*, je *dis*, je *dirai*, je *dirais*, *dis*, que je *dise*, que je *disse*.

Dormir, to sleep; *dormant*, *dormi*, je *dors*, je *dormais*, &c. *l. sentir*.

**Echoir*, to expire, to be due; *échéant*, *échu*, (être); il *échoit*, *j'échus*, *j'écherrai*, *j'écherrais*, que *j'échusse*.

**Eclorre*, to blow, hatch; *éclos* (être) il *éclôt*,

† *Dire* and *redire* make in the second person plur. of the ind. pres. and of the imperative *dites* and *redites*; but the other verbs, compounded of *dire*, follow the general termination—*contredisez, dédisez, interdisez, médisez, prédez*.

ils éclôsent, ils éclôra, ils éclôront, il éclôrait, ils éclôraient, qu'il éclosse, qu'ils éclosent.

Ecrire, to write; *écrivait*, *écrit*, *j'écris*, *j'écrivais*, *j'écrivis*, *j'écrirai*, *j'écrirais*, *écris*, que *j'écrive*, que *j'écrivisse*.

Enduire, to plaster; *l. conduire*.

Enfreindre, to trespass; *l. craindre*.

Enquérir, (S') to inquire; *l. acquérir*.

Envoyer, to send; *envoyant*, *envoyé*, *j'envoie*, *j'envoyais*, *j'envoyai*, *j'enverrai*, *j'enverrais*, *envoie*, que *j'envoie*, que *j'envoyasse*.

Eteindre, to extinguish; *l. craindre*.

Exclure, to exclude; *excluant*, *exclu*, or *exclus*, the rest; *l. conclure*.

**Faillir*, to fail; *failli*, *Preterperf.* *je faillis*.

Faire, to make, do; *faisant*, *fait*, *je fais*, *s, t, faisons*, *faites*, *font*; *je faisais*, *je fis*, *je ferai*, *je ferais*, *fais*, que *je fasse*, que *je fisse*.

**Falloir*, to be necessary; *fallu*, *il faut*, *il fallait*, *il fallut*, *il faudra*, *il faudrait*, qu'il faille, qu'il fallût.

Feindre, to dissemble; *l. craindre*.

**Férir*, to strike; *féru*.

**Frire*, to fry; *je fris*, *s, t, je frirai*, *je frirais*.

Fuir, to fly or flee, *fuyant*, *fui*, *je fuis*, *je fuyais*, *je fuis*, *je fuirai*, *je fuirais*, *fuis*, que *je fuie*, que *je fuisse*.

**Gésir*, to lie; *gisant*, *il gît*, *nous gîsons*, *ez, ent*; *il gisait*, *ils gisaient*.

Hair, to hate; *haïssant*, *haï*, *je hais*, *s, t, haïssons*, *haïssez*, *haïssent*; *je haïssais*, *je haïs*, *je haïrai*, *je haïrais*, *hais*, que *je haïsse*, que *je haïsse*.

Induire, to induce; *l. conduire*.

Inscrire, to inscribe; *l. écrire*.

Instruire, to instruct, }
Introduire, to introduce, } *l. conduire.*

Joindre, to join; *l. craindre.*

Lire, to read; *lisant, lu, je lis, je lisais, je lus, je lirai, je lirais, lis, que je lise, que je lusse.*

Luire, to shine; *luisant lui, je luis, je luisais, je luirai, je luirais, luis; que je luise.*

Maudire, to curse; *maudissant, maudit, je maudis, je maudissais, je maudis, je maudirai, je maudirais, maudis, que je maudisse, que je maudisse.*

Mentir, to lie; *l. sentir.*

Mettre, to put; *mettant, mis, je mets, je mettais, je mis, je mettrai, je mettrais, mets, que je mette, que je misse.*

Moudre, to grind; *moulant, moulu, je mouds, je moulais, je moulus, je moudrai, je moudrais, mouds, que je moule, que je moulusse.*

Mourir, to die; *mourant, mort, (être); je meurs, s, t, mourons, ez, meurent; je mourais, je mourus, je mourrai, je mourrais, meurs, que je meure, es, e, mourions, iez meurent; que je mourusse.*

Mouvoir, to move; *mouvant, mu, je meus, s, t, mouvons, ez meuvent; je mouvais, je mus, je mouvrai, je mouvrais, meus, que je meuve, es, e, mouvions, iez, meuvent, que je musse.*

Naître, to be born; *naissant, né (être); je nais, je naissais, je naquis, je naîtrai, je naîtrais, nais, que je naisse, que je naquisse.*

Nuire, to hurt; *nuisant, nui; the rest l. conduire.*

Offrir, to offer; *l. couvrir.*

Oindre, to anoint; *l. craindre.*

**Ouïr*, to hear ; *ouï* ; *preterperf.* *j'ouïs* ; *imp. subj.* *que j'ouïsse*.

Ouvrir, to open ; *l. couvrir*.

**Pâître*, † to graze ; *paissant*, *pû*, *je pais*, *je paissais*, *je paîtrai*, *je paîtrais*, *pais*, *que je païsse*.

Paraître, to appear ; *l. connaître*.

Partir, to set out ; *partant*, *parti*, *je pars*, &c. ; *l. sentir*.

Peindre, to paint, } *l. craindre*.

Plaindre, to pity, }

Plaire, to please ; *plaisant*, *plu*, *je plais*, *je plaisais*, *je plus*, *je plairai*, *je plairais*, *plais*, *que je plaise*, *que je plusse*.

Pleuvoir, to rain ; *pleuvant*, *plu*, *il pleut*, *il pleuvait*, *il plut*, *il pleuvra*, *il pleuvrait*, *qu'il pleuve*, *qu'il plût*.

**Poindre*, to dawn ; *il point*, *il poindra*.

Pourvoir, to provide ; *pourvoyant*, *pourvu*, *je pourvois*, *je pourvoyais*, *je pourvus*, *je pourvoirai*, *je pourvoirais*, *pourvois*, *que je pourvoie*, *que je pourvusse*,

Pouvoir, to be able ; *pouvant*, *pu*, *je puis*, *or je peux*, *tu peux*, *t, pouvons*, *ez peuvent* ; *je pouvais*, *je pus*, *je pourrai*, *je pourrais*, *que je puisse*, *que je pusse*.

Prendre, to take ; *prenant*, *pris*, *je prends*, *ds*, *d, prenons*, *ez, prennent* ; *je prenais*, *je pris*, *je prendrai*, *je prendrais*, *prends*, *que je prenne*, *es*, *e, prenions* *iez, prennent*, *que je prisse*.

Prescrire, to prescribe ; *l. écrire*.

Prévaloir, to prevail ; *l. valoir*, except *subj. pres.* *que je prévale*, &c.

† Repaître. *Preterperf.* *Je repus*.

Prévoir, to foresee, like *voir*, except *je prévoirai*, *je prévoirais*.

Produire, to produce; *l. conduire*.

**Promouvoir*, to promote, *promu*.

**Quérir*, to fetch. } only used in the

**Ravoir*, to have again. } inf. pres.

**Reclure*, to shut up, *reclus*.

Réduire, to reduce; *l. conduire*.

Repentir, (se), to repent; *l. sortir*.

Requérir, to require; *l. acquérir*.

Résoudre, to resolve; *résolvant*, *résolu*, and *résous*, *je résous*, *je résolvais*, *je résolu*, *je résoudre*, *je résoudre*, *je résoudrais*, *résous*, *que je résolve*, *que je résolusse*.

Restreindre, to limit; *l. craindre*.

Rire, to laugh; *riant*, *ri*, *je ris*, *je riais*, *je ris*, *je rirai*, *je rirais*, *ris*, *que je rie*, *que je risse*.

Rompre, to break; *rompant*, *rompu*, *je romps*, *je rompais*, *je rompis*, *je romprai*, *je romprais*, *romps*, *que je rompe*, *que je rompis*.

**Saillir*,† to project; *saillant*, *sailli*, *il saille*, *il saillait*, *il saillera*, *il saillerait*, *qu'il saille*, *qu'il saillit*.

Savoir, to know; *sachant*, *su*, *sais*, *s*, *t*, *savons*, *ez*, *savent*, *je savais*, *je sus*, *je saurai*, *je saurais*, *sache*, *sachons*, *sachez*; *que je sache*, *que je susse*.

Séduire, to seduce; *l. conduire*.

Sentir, to feel, to smell; *sentant*, *senti*, *je sens*, *je sentais*, *je sentis*, *je sentirai*, *je sentirais*, *sens*, *que je sente*, *que je sentisse*.

† *Saillir*, to gush out, is regularly conjugated like *chérir*.
Vide p. 37.

**Seoir*, to become, to fit; *seyant*, il sied, il sey-ait, il siéra, il siérait, qu'il siée.

**Seoir*, to be situated; *séant*, sitting; *sis*, situated.

Servir, to serve; *servant*, servi, je sers; *l.* sentir.

Sortir, to go out; *sortant*, sorti, (*être*); je sors; *l.* sentir.

**Soudre*, to solve.

**Sourdre*, to issue; il sourd, ils sourdent.

Souscrire, to subscribe; *l.* écrire.

Suffire, to suffice; *suffisant*, suffi, je suffis, *s. t.* suffisons *ez, ent*; *l.* confire.

Suivre, to follow; *suivant*, suivi, je suis je suivais, je suivis, je suivrai, je suivrais, suis, que je suive, que je suivisse.

Surseoir, to supersede; *sursoyant*, sursis, je surseoirai, je surseoirais, sursois, que je sursoie, que je sursisse.

Taire, to conceal; *l.* plaire.

Teindre, to colour; *l.* craindre.

Tenir, to hold; *tenant*, tenu, je tiens. &c. *l.* venir.

Traduire, to translate; *l.* conduire.

**Traire*, to milk; *trayant*, trait, je trais, je trayais, je trairai, je trairais, trais, que je traie.

Transcrire, to transcribe; *l.* écrire.

Tressaillir, to start; *l.* assaillir.

Vaincre, to vanquish; *vainquant*, vaincu, je vaincs, je vainquais, je vainquis, je vaincrai, je vaincrais, vaincs, que je vainque, que je vainquisse.

Valoir, to be worth; *valant*, valu, je vau, je valais, je valus, je vaudrai, je vaudrais, (*no imperat.*) que je vaille, *es, e, valions, iez, vaillent*; que je valusse

Venir, to come; *venant*, *venu* (être), je viens, s, t, *venons*, *ez*, *viennent*; je *venais*, je *vins*, je *viendrais*, je *viendrais*, viens, que je *vienne*, *es*, *e*, *venions*, *iez*, *viennent*; que je *vinsse*.

Vêtir, to dress; *vêtant*, *vêtu*, je *vets*, je *vêtais*, je *vêtis*, je *vêtirai*, je *vêtirais*, *vêts*, que je *vête*, que je *vêtisse*.

Vivre, to live; *vivant*, *vécu*, je *vis*, je *vivais*, je *vécus*, je *vivrai*, je *vivrais*, *vis*, que je *vive*, que je *vécusse*.

Voir, to see; *voyant*, *vu*, je *vois*, je *voyais*, je *vis*, je *verrai*, je *verrais*, *vois*, que je *voie*, que je *visse*.

Vouloir, to be willing; je *veux*, *x*, t, *voulons*, *ez*, *veulent*; je *voulais*, je *voulus*, je *voudrai*, je *voudrais*, *veuillez*,† que je *veuille*, *es*, *e*, *voulions*, *iez*, *veuillent*; que je *voulusse*.

UNDECLINED PARTS OF SPEECH.*

The Adverb.

An adverb is joined to a verb, an adjective, or even another adverb, to qualify its signification.

EXAMPLE.

<i>Agir fidèlement,</i>	<i>to act faithfully.</i>
<i>Très-utile,</i>	<i>very useful.</i>
<i>Fort bien,</i>	<i>very well.</i>

Most adverbs in French are formed by adding to adjectives the syllable *ment*.

† 2nd person plural.

* For the Etymology of the French invariable parts of speech see *Le Manuel Etymologique*.

EXAMPLE.

Utilement, Usefully.

Ment is added to the masculine of the adjective, if this ends with a vowel; or to its feminine, if not.

EXAMPLE.

Heureux, *happy*. Heureusement, *happily*.

Adjectives in *ent* or *ant* change *nt* into *m* to form adverbs in *ment*.

EXAMPLE.

Patient patiemment patiently.

Adverbs are usually placed after the verb in simple tenses, and between the auxiliary and the participle in compound ones, but never (as in English) between the nominative and the verb.

EXAMPLE.

Je vous le donne *volontiers*, *I willingly give it you.*

The Preposition.

Prepositions show the relation which words have to each other.

EXAMPLE.

Il est <i>dans</i> le jardin,	<i>he is in the garden.</i>
Le pain est <i>sur</i> la table,	<i>the bread is on the table.</i>
Il vient <i>de</i> Paris,	<i>he comes from Paris.</i>

The Conjunction.

Conjunctions connect words and sentences together.

EXAMPLE.

Travaillons, *si* nous voulons acquérir des talents, *car* le temps s'enfuit, *et* persuadons-nous bien *qu'* il ne revient plus.

Let us study if we wish to acquire knowledge, for time passes, and let us remember that it does not return.

Conjunctions which imply *intention, denying, fear, opposition*, govern the subjunctive mood.

Afin que, } *to the end that.*
 Pour que, }

Avant que, *before.*

Soit que, *whether.*

Encore que, } *although.*
 Quoique, }

Supposé que, *suppose that.*

Non pas que, *not that.*

Malgré que, *notwithstanding that.*

Sans que, *without that.*

Jusqu' à ce que, *until.*

Pourvu que, *provided that.*

Au cas que, } *in case that.*
 En cas que, }

*De peur que, } *lest or for fear that.*
 *De crainte que, }

*A moins que, *unless.*

* These three conjunctions also require *ne* before the subjunctive.

And all similar expressions implying doubt, desire, ignorance, &c., are followed by the subjunctive.

The Interjection.

Interjections are unconnected words *thrown into* a sentence to express emotion; *ah! oh! hélas! fi donc! &c.*

EXERCISE I.

IN WHICH THE ARTICLES ARE IN ITALICS.

Translate the following :

Le père, la mère, le frère, la sœur, le fils, la fille, l'oncle, la tante, le cousin et la cousine étaient^a présents. *Une année, un mois, une semaine, un jour, une heure, une minute, une seconde, même un instant* est^a *une partie du temps* aussi bien qu' *un siècle*. *Les saisons de l'année, le printemps, l'été, l'automne et l'hiver.* Apportez^b-moi *du papier, de la cire, de l'encre, et des plumes.* *La Provence et le Languedoc* produisent^c *des oranges, des citrons, des figues, des olives, des amandes, des châtaignes, des pêches, des abricots, et des raisins.*

^a Etre, to be; ^b apporter, to bring; ^c produire, to produce.

EXERCISE II.

IN WHICH THE SUBSTANTIVES ARE IN ITALICS.

Une *promesse* sans *effet* est un bel *arbre* sans *fruits*. Le *marchand*, l'*ouvrier*, le *juge*, le *soldat* sont tous également les *membres* de l'*état*. L'*Europe* est la *partie* du *monde* la plus civilisée. Là fleurissent^d l'*agriculture*, l'*industrie* et le *commerce*; les *sciences*, les *lettres* et les *arts*; *éléments* féconds de sa *richesse* et de sa *puissance*. Le *gazouillement* des *oiseaux*, le *murmure* des *ruisseaux*, l'*émail* des *prairies*, la *fraîcheur* des *bois*, le *parfum* des *fleurs* contribuent^e beaucoup au *plaisir* de l'*esprit* et à la *santé* du *corps*.

EXERCISE III.

IN WHICH THE ADJECTIVES ARE IN ITALICS.

Notre pays est très <i>peuplé</i> .	La France est plus <i>peuplée</i> que l'Espagne.
L'air est <i>nécessaire</i> à la vie.	La chaleur est <i>nécessaire</i> au corps.
Un bain est <i>rafraîchissant</i> .	Une glace est <i>rafraîchissante</i> .
Mon fils sois ^a <i>bon</i> et <i>gentil</i> .	Ma fille sois <i>bonne</i> et <i>gentille</i> .
Ce mur est <i>épais</i> .	Cette haie est <i>épaisse</i> .
Le Louvre est bien <i>ancien</i> .	Etudiez ^f l' <i>histoire ancienne</i> .
Cet air est <i>frais</i> .	Voici de l'eau <i>fraîche</i> .

^d Fleurir, to flourish. ^e Contribuer, to contribute. ^f Etudier to study

Un espoir <i>trompeur</i> .	Une promesse <i>trompeuse</i> .
Il est <i>distract</i> et <i>étourdi</i> .	Elle est <i>distracte</i> et <i>étourdie</i> .
Mon ami, sois <i>fidèle</i> .	Mes amis, soyez <i>fidèles</i> .
Jules sois <i>prudent</i> .	Adèle, sois <i>prudente</i> .
Jules et Adèle soyez <i>attentifs</i> .	Mesdemoiselles, soyez <i>attentives</i> .

Ce ministre était *doux, humain, accessible, affable, compatissant* et *libéral*. Un travail *opiniâtre* et une nécessité *pressante* triomphent des plus *grandes* difficultés. Une candeur *ingénue*, une *aimable* simplicité et une naïveté *piquante* sont le charme de la jeunesse. Rien n'est plus *agréable* à l'esprit que la lumière de la vérité.

EXERCISE IV.

ON THE NUMERALS.

1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12,
 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24,
 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36,
 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48,
 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60,
 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72,
 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84,
 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96,
 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 200, 1,000,
 2,343, 9,876, 54,321.

* Triompher, to triumph.

Paris, le 20 Novembre, 1836. Le 13 Courant. Le 25 du mois prochain. Le 23 du mois dernier. La France est divisée en 86 départements, 373 arrondissements, 2,842 cantons, et 39,381 communes.

1er. 2d. 3ième. 4ième. 5ième, 6ième. &c.

$1\frac{1}{2}$, $4\frac{1}{2}$, $2\frac{1}{4}$, $7\frac{3}{4}$, $8\frac{3}{4}$, $\frac{3}{8}$, $\frac{2}{7}$, $\frac{1}{8}$, $\frac{1}{9}$, &c.

EXERCISE V.

IN WHICH THE PRONOUNS ARE IN ITALICS.

Charles est un bon élève, *il* est docile, *il* est appliqué. Heureux le peuple *qui* est conduit par un sage roi ! *il* est dans l'abondance, *il* vit^h heureux, et aimeⁱ *celui*, à *qui il* doit^k tout *son* bonheur. C'est le goût qui choisit^l les expressions, qui *les* combine,^m *les* arrangeⁿ et *les* varie.^o La rose a^p *sa* beauté, *sa* fraîcheur et *son* parfum, mais elle a aussi *ses* épines. *Personne* n'a mieux connu les hommes que la Bruyère, et *personne* n'a écrit plus naïvement que La Fontaine. " Mes vers *me* coûtent^q peu," disait^r un mauvais poète. " *Ils vous* coûtent *ce qu'ils* valent^s," lui répondit^t-on.

^h Vivre, to live. ⁱ Aimer, to love. ^k Devoir, to owe. ^l Choisir, to choose. ^m Combiner, to combine. ⁿ Arranger, to arrange. ^o Varier, to vary. ^p Avoir, to have. ^q Coûter, to cost. ^r Dire, to say. ^s Valoir, to be worth. ^t Répondre, to answer.

EXERCISE VI.

IN WHICH THE VERBS ARE IN ITALICS.

L'oisiveté *pèse*^v et *tourmente*^x. Sois juste et *chériss*^y ta patrie. *Travaillez*^z, *prenez*^a de la peine. Le temps *fortifie*^b l'amitié. Les conquêtes des Romains *perdirent*^c la langue latine par le mélange des langues barbares. Ce qui *touche*^d le cœur se *grave*^e dans la mémoire. S'*occuper* c'est *savoir jouir*. Je *partirai*^f demain pour la campagne, tu *viendras*^g avec moi chez ta tante qui nous *attend*^h; nous *verrons*ⁱ tes cousins; ils *joueront*^k avec toi; vous vous *amuserez*^l ensemble, et nous *reviendrons*^m tous contents je l'*espère*ⁿ, J'*étudie*^o ce que j'*écris*^p, et je l'*apprends*^q par cœur. Ma sœur *dessine*^r et *peint*^s des fleurs, elle *joue*^t du piano. Le chien *aboie*^v, le loup *hurle*^x, la brebis *bêle*^y, la vache *beugle*^z, le cheval *hennit*^a. La paix *nourrit*^b le cultivateur même sur des rochers infertiles, la guerre le *détruit*^c même au milieu des campagnes.

^v Peser, to weigh, oppress. ^x Tourmenter, to torment. ^y Chérir, to cherish. ^z Travailler, to work. ^a Prendre, to take. ^b Fortifier, to strengthen; ^c Perdre, to lose. ^d Toucher, to touch. ^e Graver, to engrave. ^f Partir, to depart. ^g Venir, to come. ^h Attendre, to wait, expect. ⁱ Voir, to see. ^k Jouer, to play. ^l Amuser, to amuse. ^m Revenir, to return. ⁿ Espérer, to hope. ^o Etudier, to study. ^p Ecrire, to write. ^q Apprendre, to learn. ^r Dessiner, to draw. ^s Peindre, to paint. ^t Jouer, to play; ^v Aboier, to bark. ^x Hurler, to howl. ^y Bêler, to bleat. ^z Beugler, to bellow. ^a Hennir, to neigh. ^b Nourrir, to feed. ^c Détruire, to destroy.

EXERCISE VII.

IN WHICH THE PARTICIPLES ARE IN ITALICS.

Rule 1. The participle past after the auxiliary *être*, agrees in gender and number with the subject or nominative

EXAMPLE.

La lettre est *écrite*, *the letter is written.*

2. The participle past, after the auxiliary *avoir*, never agrees with the subject or nominative.

EXAMPLE.

Ma sœur a *écrit* la lettre, *my sister has written the letter.*

3. The participle past, after the auxiliary *avoir*, (or *être* in the compound tenses of reflective verbs) is declinable if the objective (or accusative) case *precedes*, and it agrees with it in gender and number.

EXAMPLE.

Les lettres que ma sœur a *écrites*. *The letters which my sister has written.*

4. But if the objective or accusative *follows* the participle, the participle remains indeclinable.

EXAMPLE.

Ma sœur a *écrit* les lettres. *My sister has written the letters.*

Ma sœur a *reçu* la lettre que vous avez *écrite*. Ma sœur a *écrit* la lettre que vous avez

reçue. Cette demoiselle est obligeante. Une demoiselle *obligeant*^d ses amis. Où sont *allées* ces dames ? La faute *avouée* est à demi *pardonnée*. J'ai *avoué* ma faute. Quelle peine elle s'est *donnée*. Elle s'est *donné* de la peine. Ces fleurs sont belles ; les avez-vous *cueillies* ? j'en ai *cueilli* quelques-unes. Quelle leçon vous ai-je *donnée* ? Vous nous avez *donné* l'explication des parties du discours. Je lui ai *présenté* la lettre qu'elle a *lue* ; c'était cette lettre que vous aviez *refusé* de lire, et que vous m'aviez *rendue*.

EXERCISE VIII.

IN WHICH THE ADVERBS ARE IN ITALICS.

Il parle^e *éloquemment*, il est *très-éloquent*, il parle *bien éloquemment*. Cela est *sur* la table, ceci est *dessous*. Une fausse honte empêche^f *souvent* de demander, *quelquefois* même de donner. Ce que l'on conçoit^g *bien* s'énonce^h *clairement*. *Rarement* de sa faute, on aimeⁱ le témoin. *Ne cachez*^k *jamais* les difficultés à votre élève. Il dit^l *vrai*. Parlez^m *haut*.

EXERCISE IX.

IN WHICH THE PREPOSITIONS ARE IN ITALICS.

Cela est *sur* la table ; ceci est *dessous*. Ceci est *sous* la table, cela est *dessus*. Je viensⁿ *de* la

^d Obliger, to oblige. N.B. The participle present (expressing an action) is invariable. ^e Parler, to speak. ^f Empêcher, to prevent. ^g Concevoir, to conceive. ^h Enoncer, to express. ⁱ Aimer, to love. ^k Cacher, to conceal. ^l Dire, to say. ^m Parler, to speak. ⁿ Venir, to come.

ville et je vais^o à la campagne. Il travaille^p, pour ses enfants. *Après* avoir parlé. *Après* être tombé. Il vient *en*^q courant^r. Il travaille sans réussir. Il est venu nous voir pour prendre congé. De Paris au Pérou, du Japon jusqu'à Rome.

EXERCISE X.

IN WHICH THE CONJUNCTIONS ARE IN ITALICS.

Il rit^s *et* pleure^t dans la même minute. Tu viendras^v avec moi, *si* tu es sage. Il est indiscret, *aussi* ne lui confie^x-t-on rien. Aimez^y *qu'*on vous conseille^z *et* non pas *qu'*on vous loue^a. Ne dissipez^b pas le temps, *car* la vie en est faite; employez^c-le bien *si* vous voulez^d mériter le repos, *et* ne perdez^e pas une heure, *puisque* vous n'êtes pas sûr d'une minute. *Ni* l'or *ni* la grandeur ne nous rendent^f heureux.

Interjections.—*Ho! Ho!* voilà qui est surprenant. *Oh!* comment peux^g-tu agir ainsi? *Chut!* Tais^h-toi. *Holà! ho! Hé! Hé!*

^o Aller, to go. ^p Travailler, to work. ^q *En* is the only preposition which is followed by the participle present, the other prepositions are followed by the infinitive mood. ^r Courir, to run. ^s Rire, to laugh. ^t Pleurer, to weep. ^v Venir, to come. ^x Confier, to trust. ^y Aimer, to love. ^z Conseiller, to advise. ^a Louer, to praise. ^b Dissiper, to waste. ^c Employer, to use. ^d Vouloir, to be willing. ^e Perdre, to lose. ^f Rendre, to render. ^g Pouvoir, to be able. ^h Taire, to be silent.

Translation of the Exercises.

(READ THE FOLLOWING IN FRENCH.)

EXERCISE I.

The father, the mother, the brother, the sister, the son, the daughter, the uncle, the aunt, the cousin (male), and the cousin (female), were present. A year, a month, a week, a day, an hour, a minute, a second, even an instant, is a part of time as well as a century. The seasons of the year; spring, summer, autumn and winter. Bring me some paper, wax, ink and pens. Provence and Languedoc produce oranges, lemons, figs, olives, almonds, chesnuts, peaches, apricots and grapes.

EXERCISE II.

A promise without effect, is a fine tree without fruit. The tradesman, the workman, the judge, the soldier, are all equally members of the state. Europe is the most civilised part of the world. There flourish agriculture, industry and commerce; sciences, letters, and arts; fruitful elements of her riches and power. The warbling of birds, the murmuring of streams, the enamel of meadows, the coolness of woods, the fragrance of flowers contribute greatly to the pleasure of the mind and to the health of the body.

EXERCISE III.

Our country is very France is more popu-
 populous. lous than Spain.
 Air is necessary to life. Heat is necessr—
 H the body.

A bath is refreshing.	An ice is cooling.
My son, be good and well behaved.	My daughter, be good and well behaved.
This wall is thick.	This hedge is thick.
The Louvre is very old.	Study ancient history.
This air is cool.	Here is fresh water.
A deceitful hope.	A deceitful promise.
He is absent and thoughtless.	She is absent and thoughtless.
My friend, be faithful.	My friends, be faithful.
Julius, be prudent.	Adèle, be prudent.
Julius and Adèle be attentive.	Young ladies be attentive.

That minister was kind, humane, accessible, affable, compassionate and liberal. An unrelenting labour and a pressing necessity triumph over the greatest difficulties. An ingenious candour, an amiable simplicity and a lively artlessness are the charms of youth. Nothing is more agreeable to the mind than the light of truth.

EXERCISE IV.

Paris, 20th of November, 1836 ; the 13th instant ; the 25th of next month ; the 23d ultimo. France is divided into 86 departments, 373 districts, 2,842 townships, and 39,381 commonalties, (mayoralties.)

EXERCISE V.

Charles is a good pupil, he is docile, he is assiduous. Happy the people who are governed

by a wise king! They are in (the enjoyment of) plenty, they live happy, and love him, to whom they owe all their happiness. It is taste which chooses expressions, which combines, arranges, and varies them. The rose has its beauties, its freshness, and its fragrance; but it has also its thorns. No one knew mankind better than La Bruyère; and no one has written with more simplicity than La Fontaine. "My verses cost me very little," said a bad poet. "They cost you what they are worth," replied some one.

EXERCISE VI.

Idleness oppresses and torments. Be just, and cherish thy country. Work, take pains. Time strengthens friendship. The conquests of the Romans destroyed the Latin language, by the mixture of the barbarous (foreign) tongues. That which affects the heart, becomes engraved on the memory. To occupy one's self, is to know how to enjoy (to be happy). I will set out to-morrow for the country; you will come with me to your aunt's, who expects us; we shall see your cousins; they will play with you; you will amuse yourselves together, and we shall all return happy, I trust. I study what I write, and I learn it by heart. My sister draws and paints flowers, she plays on the piano. The dog barks, the wolf howls, the sheep bleats, the cow lowes, the horse neighs. Peace feeds the husbandman even on barren rocks, war destroys him even in the midst of fields.

EXERCISE VII.

My sister has received the letter which you have written. My sister has written the letter which you have received. This young lady is obliging. A young lady obliging her friends. Where are those ladies gone? The fault acknowledged is half forgiven. I have owned my fault. What pains she has taken! She has taken pains. These flowers are beautiful, did you gather them? I gathered a few. What lesson have I given you? You gave us the explanation of the parts of speech. I presented to her the letter, which she read; it was that letter you had refused to read, and which you had returned to me.

EXERCISE VIII.

He speaks eloquently; he is very eloquent; he speaks very eloquently. That is upon the table, this is underneath. An unbecoming bashfulness often prevents our asking (a favour), sometimes even our granting (one). That which is well understood is clearly expressed. Seldom do we like the witness of our error. Never conceal difficulties from your pupil. He tells (true) the truth. Speak loud.

EXERCISE IX.

That is upon the table, this is underneath. This is under the table, that is upon it. I come from town, and am going into the country. He

works for his children. After having spoken. After having fallen. He comes running. He works without succeeding. He came to see us to take leave. From Paris to Peru ; from Japan to Rome.

EXERCISE X.

He laughs and weeps at the same moment. You will come with me if you are good. He is indiscreet, therefore no one trusts him. Love to be advised, and not to be praised. Do no waste your time, for life is made of it ; employ it well, if you wish to deserve rest, and do not lose one hour, since you are not certain of a minute. Neither gold nor grandeur can make us happy.

Interjections.—Ho! Ho! That is surprising! Oh! How can you act in that manner? Be silent!

THE END.



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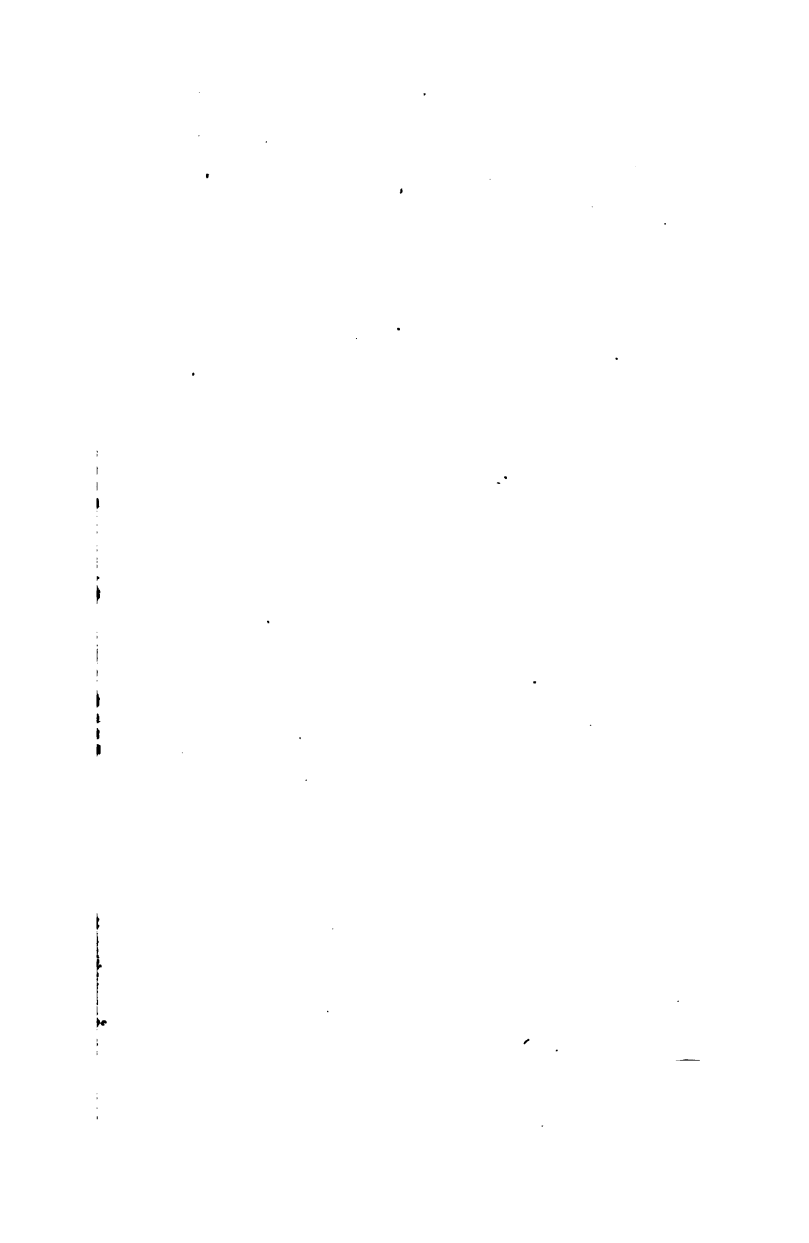
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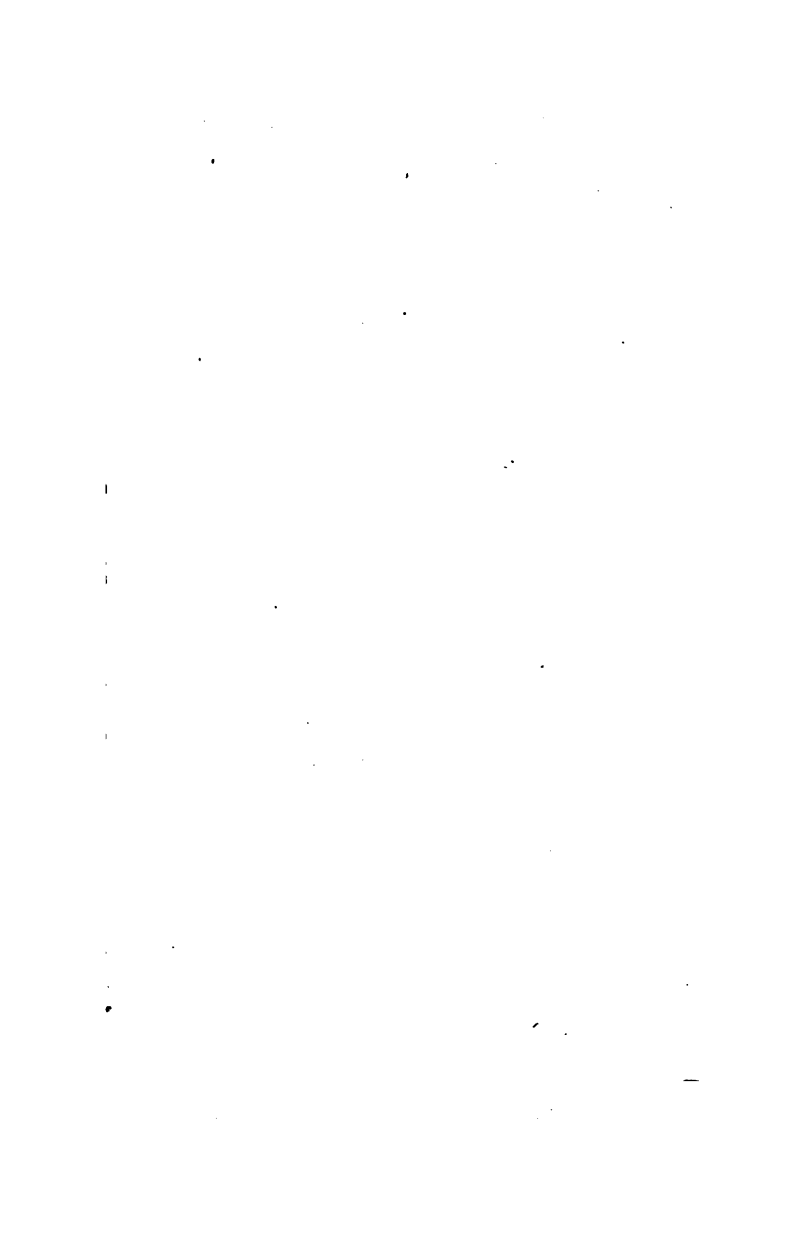
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